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CHINA'S NEED OF AMERICA IN LEAGUE IS STRONGLY URGED

United States Could Best Help
Her by Becoming a Member,
in Opinion of President of St.
John's College in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With China looking toward the United States as the nation that can do most to help her out of her difficulties, Americans as a nation can best help her by taking part in a League of Nations which will see that righteousness and justice are the motive and the object of all international dealings with China, according to the conviction expressed yesterday by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Potts, president of St. John's College, Shanghai, and for 24 years a resident of China.

"China entered the war through our influence," he continued. "We gave her to understand that at the Peace Conference she would get her rights. But she did not get those rights. She virtually lost Shantung. That was a terrible blow to her, both economically and sentimentally.

"Japan's promises about returning Shantung mean return nominally, but virtually she will keep control over the Province. Japan now controls all the harbor frontage in Tsingtao, and she wants to retain that territory as a permanent concession. The rest of Tsingtao, she concedes, can be international territory.

Extent of Japanese Control
Japan's plan means that she would control all the harbor rights. She already controls the railways and the mines in Shantung. She has guards on the railways. Her own officials, not Chinese officials, try Japanese in the interior. Her influence is very strong at the capital of Shantung. The Governor of Shantung is virtually in the pay, as one might say, of the Japanese. What Japan hands back to China of Shantung will be merely the shell.

"The consortium is of tremendous importance. It means that future financing of China's development will be accomplished on the grounds of equal privilege for all, and maintenance of the open door. The consortium, it is hoped, will keep Japan from the control of Chinese military leaders, in exchange for which she takes economic privileges and rights as collateral. So the consortium is a great move in advance, if it can be carried through and kept to its agreement.

"What is going on now in China is her modernization. Her apparent lack of success in establishing a stable government has been due to her lack of experience in representative government, to absence of unity among her political leaders, and to the fact that a republic after a. is contrary to the traditions of her people.

No Civil War in China
"But there is no civil war in China, as we understand civil war. Parliament failed because it spent all its time in debating a constitution instead of tending to the country's actual needs. This gave the military faction the opportunity to seize the government. Then the strife between Parliament and the military parties resolved itself into a struggle between the military leaders to see who could get the upper hand in the government.

"In this connection it is well to speak of pro and anti-Japanese officials in China. What makes a Chinese official pro-Japanese is the fact that he receives loans from Japan in exchange for pledges of concessions. These deals hold him at the beck and call of Japan.

"The gradual return of opium in some sections of China is due to similar causes. Such men in some of the provinces are allowing the people to plant the poppy seed again. This is especially true in the Province of Fukien, where Japan has extensive interests, and Szechuan. The return of opium is not at all national yet, but it is noted to a certain extent in other parts of the country. But the Province of Shansi, where Governor Yen is progressive, has none. And there is very little in Kiangsu.

"Japan undoubtedly wants disension in China. The Japanese military party does not want a strong government there. And it is also true that the introduction of morphia into China is largely due to Japanese traders.

Trend Toward Democracy

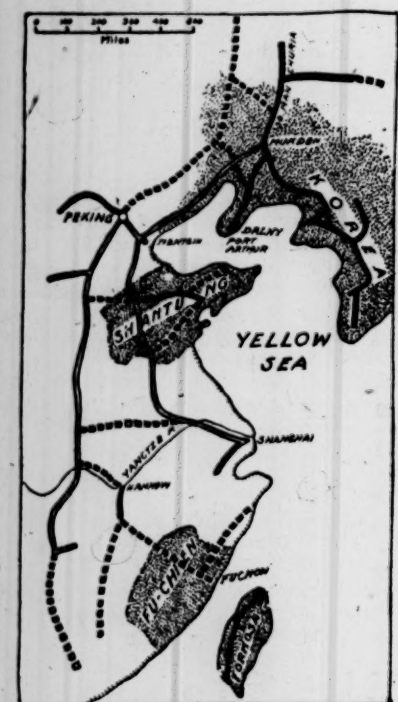
"The whole situation, from a political point of view might not seem to be encouraging, but over against it there is the great trend toward democracy and the growth of national consciousness.

"The most striking illustration was the students' protest, the first students' movement backed by the merchant class, a class that is becoming quite important, and the common people. Only about 70,000 students were able to fire the whole country and to cause Peking to allow three officials to resign and change the government's policy.

"The Shantung question was the chief cause of this stirring up of national consciousness, yet only the immediate cause. There had been a growing feeling among the students that the government was drifting along without proper policy. The Chinese

have always looked up to their scholars for leadership. That respect for the literati has now been transferred to the students produced by the new education. So that the student movement is of much greater importance than is ordinarily imagined.

"The trend toward democracy is distinct and cannot be stopped.



Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

Japan's strange hold on Peking

Bolshevism will never make any real appeal there, and restoration of the monarchy could never be permanent. But how long it will be before China has a stable representative government is a doubtful question."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL IN SESSION

Decision Announced to Summon
First General Economic and
Financial Council Next Year
—Hague Project Discussed

London Times News Service

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—A public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held this afternoon. The British Ambassador acted on behalf of Mr. Balfour at the Council table.

The president stated that the question of Armenia had been referred back to the Supreme Council, that the German protest against the legality of the Council's decision in the matter of Eupen and Malmedy had been rejected, and that the powers had been urged to attend forthwith to the passport question.

Thomas Tittoni, the Italian delegate, reported on the guarantee of the League of Nations in respect of the minority clauses of the various treaties. Any member of the Council, it was recommended, shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or danger of infraction, or obligations under the treaties, and the Council may thereupon take action.

The minorities themselves, or even the states not represented on the Council, have the right to call the attention of the League to their case.

Hague Project Discussed

On the Hague project for a permanent court of international justice, Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate, dealt with the following points: The obligatory character of the jurisdiction, the retrospective competence of the court with regard to the interpretation of treaties concluded prior to its establishment; whether the court is competent to deal with prize court matters; the question of national judges; relations between the court and the League of Nations; the position of the judges, their salaries and allowances; the question whether, if the basic idea employed in a judgment affects the development of international law in a way which appears undesirable to a particular state, that state may intervene in any way to impose its contrary view.

Delays in Payments

On the budget it was decided, as reported by Count Quinones de Leon, the Spanish delegate, that, in view of the fact that, since members of the League, on account of the delays in obtaining credits in their various parliaments, did not always pay their contributions when they ought to do so, up to the present 50 per cent of all the sums received has been handed over to the international Labor Bureau (over whose budget the League has no direct control) thereby placing other services of the League in a very difficult position.

In the future the International Labor Bureau should receive a proportion of each contribution paid up equal to the proportion between its budget and that of the League.

It was decided upon the report of Mr. Bourgeois to summon during 1921 the first general financial and economic conference, one of the duties of which shall be the organization of a permanent economic and financial committee.

PROHIBITION IS GROWING IN FAVOR

Secretary of Treasury Says This
Is His Observation—Question
of Entry of Liquor for
Diplomats Being Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When asked about some of the administrative problems of prohibition, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, said that, in spite of difficulties, the longer prohibition was in force the more firmly it was established in public favor, irrespective of personal prejudice. As indicative of the growth of public approval of prohibition, Mr. Houston recalled that he was in South Carolina some years ago when initial attempts at prohibition were made, with the passing of the state dispensary law and severe restrictive laws regarding the sale of liquor. The measure was so unpopular that it aroused violent opposition and insurrections followed; yet, today, he said, there are probably not 15 per cent of the people in that State who would be willing to have the prohibition laws repealed.

Liquor for Diplomats

The adjustment of the entry of liquor into the United States intended for the use of persons in the diplomatic service is proceeding satisfactorily, although there are still several points to be cleared up so that the courtesy to foreign representatives and the execution of American laws shall be properly related to each other and both properly respected.

There has been some discussion among persons who have a right to have liquor consigned to them under diplomatic usages as to sending for it themselves and conveying it by automobile, thus obviating the necessity of having it shipped by rail, the railroads not being permitted under the law to transport liquor.

Of course the United States Government has no authority over members of foreign embassies and legations but it can make representations to their respective governments through the State Department if a situation should arise making it necessary.

Ironing out the difficulties of prohibition enforcement, Secretary Houston and William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are in frequent conference, and although there may seem to the public to be many obstacles, progress is being made.

Arrests in Detroit

Efforts to correct abuses in Detroit, Michigan, as a part of the border cleanup are indicated by the arrest in Detroit of five men charged with having in their possession hundreds of counterfeit revenue stamps, bottles, labels and quantities of fermenting whiskey mash. Warning was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday against "bottled in bond" bootleg whiskey. Similar investigations of alleged counterfeiting of revenue stamps, which are expected to lead to further arrests, are being made in other parts of the country. The men arrested are said to have made a detailed confession. Some of the whiskey labels bear the name of a Canadian brand. The mash was turned over to the city chemist of Detroit for analysis.

"Bottled in bond" on the label of a bottle of whiskey sold by a bootlegger, even when the bottle has affixed to it what apparently is a revenue stamp, is not a guarantee that the contents were not manufactured by the bootlegger himself and contain no wood alcohol or other injurious substance," said the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a statement issued yesterday.

POLISH CONDITIONS
FOR PEACE PARLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WARSAW, Poland (Thursday).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the German Government will commence repatriation on November 3 of all Polish soldiers now at Minder and who, during the Bolshevik invasion of Poland, were interned on German territory.

The Polish intelligence bureau reports from Kovno that Poland is ready to begin diplomatic relations with the Kovno Government under the four following conditions: First, Polish political prisoners to be released; second, all Poles who have suffered at the hands of the Lithuanian authorities to be compensated; third, guarantees to be given that the Polish population in Eastern Lithuania shall be allowed freedom of movement; fourth, official press and Lithuanian diet to cease their campaign against the Poles.

TREATY DETERMINES BESSARABIAN STATUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday).—This afternoon there was signed at the Quai d'Orsay a treaty which extends the sovereignty of Rumania over Bessarabia. The signatories were Jules Cambon, the Earl of Derby, Count Bonin-Langre, Take Jonescu, and Viscount Iehi. Thus a vexed question is at last definitely settled and Bessarabia can no longer be considered as part of the Russian Empire.

DISTURBANCES AT PORT ELIZABETH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday).—It has been determined definitely that natives fired first the shots in a disturbance which led to rioting at Port Elizabeth, resulting in over 100 casualties. When the native leader was arrested, he was marched to jail through the most dangerous quarter of the town. Some fears are entertained that similar disturbances may arise in Cape Town and Johannesburg. Agitators are particularly active here. Two natives have been sentenced to the supreme penalty at Potchefstroom for killing a European diamond digger.

SHIPPING BOARD HAS SHIPS TO SELL

It Must Dispose of 288 as Soon
as Possible—There Being No
Home Demand, Foreign Inter-
ests Are Expected to Get Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wooden ships owned by the United States Shipping Board will be sold, for the most part, to foreign interests, according to an announcement made at the Shipping Board yesterday. The reason given is that there is no available market for them in this country.

The wooden ships were the center of a vigorous controversy during the war. They were built in order that cargo carriers might be available at once to meet the submarine menace, but the objection was raised at the time that they would be of no value when the war ended and that the necessity for ship construction was not so immediate as to justify their building in quantity. However, there are 288 of them now owned by the Shipping Board, and these must be disposed of as soon as possible.

Under the law, it is said, sales of ships may be made to foreign interests if there is no available market for them in this country. Five members of the board must certify that no such market exists, and their opinion must be placed on the records. The sale of these ships abroad must therefore wait until the personnel of the board is complete.

Foreign Interests Eager to Buy

The wooden ships, it is said, cannot be used for United States commerce, because the shipping laws of this country make requirements which they could not meet after they had been in use a few years. Moreover, they are adapted best to cruises of short length, and there is not sufficient need for them in the coastwise section of this country. Their use would be most economical, it was explained, in foreign countries, where shipping laws are not so strict and where shipboard labor can be obtained more cheaply. The Baltic and the Adriatic were mentioned as suitable localities for the use of such vessels.

A South American country, it is announced, is eager to obtain some of the wooden ships, which are strongly built but rather clumsy in operation. Some of them will be converted into barges. It was said, probably for use in the New England coal trade, which can use a number of them. The problem of transporting coal to New England has been serious in the last few winters, and the increase in barges that would be made possible through the transformation of some of these ships might do much toward a solution. A number of wooden ships were sold in the United States before July. Several tentative offers for those now owned by the board have been received from interests abroad. It is understood.

Shipyards to Be Dismantled

The Shipping Board plans to dismantle one shipyard in Seattle, Washington, and to sell it for real estate. Another will be dismantled except for use as a ship repair plant. Bids for the Hog Island yard, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be opened tomorrow. It has been reported that railroad interests are considering its purchase as a tidewater terminal, and the opinion is expressed at the Shipping Board that it would be well adapted for such a purpose.

Reduction of expenses at the board's offices continues. The controller's office expects to bring about a reduction amounting to \$1,000,000 a year in that department, and with the \$600,000 reduction effected at Pacific coast offices, the total reduction since March will reach about \$2,000,000 a year, it is believed. Prior to March the division of operations had devised plans to cut its pay roll \$750,000 a year.

GLASGOW TO VOTE ON DRINK QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday).—The no-license campaign here closes this week-end and the poll will take place next Tuesday. A close vote is expected. Supporters of prohibition have organized for Friday night a night of prayer for deliverance from the drink evil. W. E. Johnson, the American temperance lecturer, leaves shortly for London before embarking for India.

MINERS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO TERMS

British Coal Workers Will Ballot
on Terms Agreed to by Their
Leaders in Conference With
the Owners and Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The terms of the coal dispute agreed to by the miners' executive, the mine owners and the government are to be submitted to a ballot vote of the men at once. Announcement was made by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons this afternoon, of the settlement, and Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, also informed the Trades Union Congress, where he and Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, received a great reception, and a resolution was passed congratulating the miners on "their victory."

There is every prospect of acceptance by the men as the terms will be recommended for acceptance by the miners' federation. As a result of the agreement, greater tonnage may be anticipated.

Under the terms of the agreement, the miners' association and the mine owners' federation pledge themselves to co-operate to the fullest extent to obtain an increased output, for which purpose district committees and a national committee are to be set up. A scheme is to be prepared for the regulation of wages in the coal industry, having regard to the pits, and a plan upon which the surplus profits are to be dealt with.

Pending the preparation of this scheme, wages will be regulated on the following basis: An advance of 2s. per shift to persons of 18 years and over, 1s. to persons of 16 and 17, and 9d. to persons under 16.

The advances are to be automatically adjusted from January 3, 1921, in the light of the result of the five weeks ending December 18, 1920, and similarly from January 31, and thereafter for four weeks on the results of the four weeks immediately following the last preceding test period.

If the weekly average of proceeds of export coal during the test period are maintained at the weekly average of proceeds of export during the September quarter, advances shall be 1s. 6d. and 4½d. respectively. If, after deducting the cost of extra output, they exceed the September figures, an additional 3d. and 2½d. respectively, will be paid for every complete £288,000 of the excess. For this purpose the amount of export coal in each period shall be assumed to be in excess of the tonnage produced over a rate of 215,000,000 tons annually.

As part of the settlement, the government undertakes to make an order providing for variations of one-tenth share of the excess profits of the industry payable to the owners by deduction therefrom, or addition thereto, of one-fourth of such tenth part for each 6d. by which the men's advance is reduced or increased.

Cause of Earlier Hitch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Yesterday morning there was a general belief that a settlement of the coal dispute had been virtually reached, but a hitch occurred later in the evening. Both the government and the miners agreed that it was serious and might possibly have led to a break-down, but further effort to settle the difficulty was made today. A contention arose on the proposal of the government that, during certain experimental periods, wages should be regulated on a sliding scale based on profits arising from revenue above the amount yielded by a yearly output of 246,000,000 tons.

This surplus profit, it was suggested, should be allocated in specified proportions to owners, miners, and the government. The miners did not question the proportion allowed to the owners, but contended that the part

allocated to themselves was too small. Their objection was that the government wanted too large a share of the product of any extra output effort made by the men.

A remarkable situation arose in connection with this. The men suggested that the government proposal was sprung upon them. The government, on the other hand, declared that the miners had the proposal, along with other financial clauses, before them on Tuesday, and that they were all accepted. This difficulty did not affect the part of the settlement proposals which provides for the concession of 2s. or the establishment of output committees, but it nevertheless concerned a vital part of the whole settlement scheme.

VICTORY FOR LONG SERVICE IN FRANCE

Although Compromise Is Effected
in Matter of Time, Two Year
Service for French Soldiers
Is Now to Be Maintained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The compromise which was reached on the question of two years or 18 months military service for all young Frenchmen by the Superior Council of National Defense is that, for the present, there shall be an obligatory two years service, but if at the end of 18 months, the European situation has improved, the men now called to the colors shall have six months leave of absence.

Thus both parties appear satisfied. The Finance Minister, Francis Marsal, makes no secret of his view that two years' service will mean a tremendous financial burden for France. Partisans of 18 months do not seem anxious to insist further, being content that the general idea is admitted.

In reality, however, it is the two years proposition which has triumphed, and there is nothing to prevent young men being kept in the army for the full term if France maintains her present attitude toward Germany.

Wednesday.—This morning the Superior Council of National Defense met under the presidency of President Millerand to consider the new military law proposed by Andrew Lefebvre, the War Minister, who demands that every Frenchman be required to serve two years in the army. A great movement of opinion in the country in favor of reduction of the term to 18 months had been manifested, and the council was called upon to decide.

Many ministers were inclined to agree to 18 months. The burden of the present army of 800,000 men was felt to be intolerable. At the meeting were Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain, Generals Weyand, Buat, Lomhard, Gassoutin, besides Georges Leygues, the Premier, Jules Steeg, Francis Marsal, Albert Sarraut, Mr. Lefebvre, Admirals Lacaze and Salaun and other officials, Philip Berthelot, Mr. Denoix, and Mr. Labussiere.

ANTI-MILITARISTS OPPOSE SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The American Union Against Militarism, one of the many bodies taking part in the political campaign, has just opened a broadside from its headquarters here on James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, who was prominently connected with the Senate end of army organization during the war and who, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, framed the army bill.

In its attack on the New York Senator, the American Union Against Militarism charged that he resigned his commission in the national guard prior to the outbreak of the war and remained "comfortably in the Senate while his former comrades were battling in the Somme offensive."

BRITAIN LOOKS TO INCREASE OF TRADE WITH THE GERMANS

Renunciation of Right to Con-
fiscate German Property Is In-
tended to Remove a Serious
Obstruction to Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A definite and noticeable advance in the volume of trade between Great Britain and Germany is anticipated as a result of the step taken by the former power in waiving Section 18 of Annex 2 in Part 8 of the Versailles Peace Treaty, as announced in recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin correspondent. In view of the criticism which the British action has aroused in France, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor investigated the reasons that have led up to the British abandonment of the rights possessed in respect to German credits deposited to the account of individuals in British banks, to goods lying in British warehouses and to goods in transit on the high seas in British bottoms.

French critics aver that the British decision confers on Great Britain a privilege detrimental to the other allies. Moreover it is alleged that the decision signifies renunciation, without previous agreement among the Allies, of sanctions which, in order to be effective, must be carried out by all parties to the Versailles Treaty.

At the German Embassy in London the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the decision in question was taken on the British initiative, without any representations being made through the German Ambassador in London, and was announced to the German Government by the British Ambassador in Berlin.

Explanation of Move

It was pointed out that, for the purpose of trade, German transactions with British traders could be divided into the pre-war and post-war period. So far as the recent decision is concerned, the pre-war period extends up to the signature of the peace treaty in January, 1919, or even to July 12, 1919, when Anglo-German trade relations were resumed. All credits previous to the former date were liable to sequestration to meet the British claims.

Under the peace treaty, any credits belonging to German individuals and placed in British banks since July, or goods being carried in British ships, could also be seized by the British whenever they considered the German Government was voluntarily avoiding compliance with the terms of the peace treaty, though the assurance was given last December that such property would never be confiscated while the Germans honestly attempted to execute the treaty.

Seeing, however, that non-compliance could always be regarded as "voluntary," according to the point of view, there was a widespread reluctance among the German trading community to run the risk of sending goods to England, or aboard on British vessels, this applying also to the other allied countries which have not yet abrogated the clause in question.

Trade Hitherto Hindered

As a result, trade between Germany and England has been partially paralyzed by fears, the ground for which has now been removed by British action. The informant mentioned one recent case where a British trader wished to place a contract in Germany of over 1,000,000 marks.

The machine involved could not be delivered under 12 months, and the purchaser wished to place the money in a British bank, but uncertainty as to what might happen in regard to execution of the Treaty prevented the deal being closed.

In future, whatever happens in regard to the execution of the Treaty, resumption of normal trade will be unhampered by such fears, while, at the same time, the informant pointed out, the rights of the Allies in respect to enforcement of the reparations clauses against the German Government itself remain unprejudiced.

The British Foreign Office confirmed this version of the reasons which led up to the government's action, but could give no information as to whether there had been preliminary conversations between France and England. It was pointed out that it was a matter which concerned British trade primarily, and the opinion was expressed that France would shortly follow suit, to the benefit of her trade with Germany.

France Surprised

Strong Criticism of British Decision in French Circles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The most important step yet taken by England toward renunciation of the financial punishment envisaged by the Treaty in case of nonfulfillment by Germany of her obligations, has startled France. It is impossible to disguise the immense differences of opinion which exist between the old Allies. France has on several occasions gone her own way, but the British action is the nearest intimation that the two countries no longer

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Chimney Sweep

It was not only conspicuous as to design but startling in its scheme of coloring—this chimney on wheels. It seemed entirely out of place in the shaded curve of the highway, where the buckeye and mossy branches of a big oak cast a velvety shadow over this odd conception of an odd man's ingenuity. One would not have marveled at the contraption had it been seen in a circus parade, or, perhaps, perched upon the running gear of a gas-driven car and circulating through city streets as an advertising medium for something or other.

But we came across this chimney on wheels out in the suburban district, halted for a day of rest, and the chimney sweep was tending a tiny, oil stove, upon which was simmering a skillet and a couple of covered pots.

Of course we stopped and the man met our curious stares with a wide grin followed by the rather complicated invitation to "Sit down and watch the pot boil—cause a watched pot never boils, you know, and that means—what's your hurry?"

So we sat down upon the carpet of grass and leaves beneath the oak branches and studied the man standing by the little stove, his quaint chimney on wheels and cast an occasional glance at the pot which our watching was supposed to prevent from boiling.

"Well, what do you think of it?" inquired the chimney sweep, a twist of his head indicating that he was waiting our comments about his outfit.

"It doesn't require any signs to proclaim what it's for," replied one of us. "Think not," said the sweep. "Well, you'd be surprised to know how many folks there he who ask silly questions—that's why I hang this sign on the side of the wagon when I'm ready for business."

He picked up a wooden frame upon which was stretched an oblong section of canvas. It was painted yellow and the lettering was done in red, shaded with black and the slogan read in this wise:

Oh, by Jimminy,
Clean your chimney!

"I call that pretty good." "Course they're an extra 'I' in the chimney, but I get a laugh out of that when folks correct my spelling—I says to them, says I—that stands for me—I go into the chimney." Get me?"

We "got" him and joined in the laughter aroused by this subtle joke which needed such a careful explanation.

The preparation of his meal diverted his attention from us for a while and we let our eyes rove about. A pair of shafts bespoke that a horse was the motive power of his itinerant shop and peering through a coping of brush we detected the horse feeding peacefully in a luxuriant patch of grass.

The chimney, itself, consisted of a framework of light boards, the base of which fitted upon the bed of the wagon and was of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the owner, a folded cot bed, the diminutive stove, cooking utensils, a small stock of provisions, and the tools with which he plied his trade.

It was probably four feet six inches high, the main portion of the chimney; then it tapered in a succession of steps till it assumed the proportions of a regulation chimney and towered to quite an impressive height, terminating in a jaunty green cap.

The exterior of this structure was painted to represent bricks and viewed from a distance the illusion was perfect.

of bushes near at hand—a yellowish-brown streak banded past us and never stopped till two dirty paws were planted against the chimney sweep's person.

"Well, Rover, old boy—what you been up to, eh?" greeted the man, thumping the dog with vigorous affection which set the creature's tail to wagging in ecstasy.

The advent of the dog pleased us—it was just the touch necessary to add contentment to the scene and never did a dog seem so appropriately named—we conjured up a picture of "Rover" scampering jocosely along the road when this unique little caravan was in motion.

I had caught a glimpse of a high peaked hat reposing on the wagon bed—it was the sort of a hat I had always associated with a chimney sweep, a regular goblin's head piece. There was just one thing lacking and my curiosity getting the better of company manners, I said:

"There used to be a chimney sweep in our town who always wore a peaked hat and tooted a horn when he stood on the ridgepole of a house. I suppose he did this to solicit business. How do you let people know you are at hand?"

Another grin widened the man's good-natured mouth. He brushed the dog gently aside, stepped up to his wagon and heaved the high peaked hat upon his head; then he reached a hand within the interior and flourished a shining brass horn before our eyes.

"Funny, ain't it, how us chimney sweeps and steeple jacks hang on to these humdoodles. Guess, we're something like a rooster, when we get way up in the air we like to flap our arms and crow!" And then he winched his horn and it sounded precisely the same as did the bugling of that chimney sweep who once held forth in the village of my youth.

There was a sputtering, sizzling noise and a cloud of steam arose from the tiny oil stove.

"Say, what'd I tell you!" exclaimed the chimney sweep with a laugh. "Since they wasn't none of us a-watchin' that pot of course she had to go and boil over!"

"Which means we've overstayed our time limit and must be on our way. Thank you so much for giving us a pleasant half hour." And we arose, for the chimney sweep's dinner was ready, and Rover, the dog, was sniffing insatiably at the odors arising from the kettle bubbling on the stove.

SAND IN THE SUGAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Public Analyst of Paddington reports to the Borough Council of Paddington that he has, after 40 years, reached the happy goal of his constant searchings. That is, after two score patient and thorough years, he has at last cried "Ho," at the sight of sand in sugar. When he was a boy there was a harrowing tale of a good grocer who said to his apprentice, "When you have sanded the sugar and cut up birch brooms for tea, come in to prayers." How he clung to this outrageous story through years of sifting impeccable sugar, for the tale was dear to him in a fee-fum sort of way. Always he searched in vain.

"But this quarter," he reports, "two samples of moist sugar were sent to me by the Food Control Committee containing respectively 9 per cent and 6½ per cent of sea sand, which matched exactly the color and grain of the sugar. To trace out the source of this adulteration 23 samples of moist sugar were procured under the Adulteration Acts by your inspector, but not one contained any sand."

Well, the legend is safe for another 40 years. And like those who have seen the blooming of the century plant, the Analyst will tell to the grandchildren about the day when, sure enough, sandy was the sugar.

Playgrounds

The history of the public's awakening in the United States to the need of providing special facilities for child play is a comparatively brief one in this country. Children have always played wherever they found themselves and with whatever materials were at hand, but it was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that it was recognized that backyards, alleys and crowded city streets, railroad tracks, fire escapes and roofs were not adequate centers for child activity. New England generally, and Massachusetts particularly, has taken the leading part in this movement.

In Boston, children's playgrounds, had been in existence as early as 1832. The first outdoor gymnasium in America is said to have been laid out in 1855 at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1889 Lynn followed Boston's example for recreational work and in 1895 Philadelphia began hers. In 1896 New York and Pittsburgh followed their lead and in 1898 Chicago, by furnishing a playground which was a model as to equipment and organization, gave perhaps the greatest impetus to the movement.

In April, 1906, a group of people interested in children's play met in Washington, District of Columbia, to consider the advisability of forming a national organization to further the general trend of public opinion then gaining ground throughout the United States, that places should be provided in all cities where children might play. Concerted action was taken and the Playground Association of America was formed.

This year marked the beginning of playground legislation, New Jersey having adopted her playground law in May, 1907. Massachusetts followed the following year with her statute on the subject. The first Play Congress was held in Chicago in 1907. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, with headquarters in New York City, is an outgrowth of the Playground Association.

THE RECORD OFFICE IN MOSCOW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow's Record Office, restored and entirely transformed in the middle of the last century, was, in the seventeenth century, the home of Boyar Cyril Narichkin, the maternal grandfather of Peter the Great. In 1863 the Tsar handed it over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1874 they transferred the archives thither. It consists of two distinct departments. One is set apart for the state papers, parchments and files of the embassies, and divers other branches of the administration of ancient Muscovy—documents which were left in "Mother Moscow" when that town ceased to be the seat of government. The other holds the acts, treaties and political correspondence of the College of Foreign Affairs.



The palace where are stored the historic archives of Great Russia

The voluminous collection of state papers is said formerly to have been crowded into boxes and thrown aside like so much common lumber until the Empress Catherine II ordered them to be sorted and arranged in chronological order. This task was undertaken by a certain Mr. Muller.

There are in the archives many documents which are of interest to the student of English history. Among these, which are grouped under the title of "Angliiskiya Gramota," are treaties with England from 1710, and letters from the sovereigns of England from 1557. There is one from Philip and Mary of that date, there are nine from Elizabeth, while James, the two Charles and Cromwell are likewise represented.

These English documents are splendidly produced. They are beautifully written on parchment and finely illuminated with a profusion of gold leaf. The letters from other foreign countries—China, Turkey, Sweden, France, and Germany—are far less ornate. The Affairs of the Embassies include letters from and to England between the years 1582 and 1742, of which perhaps the most interesting are those of the years 1697, 1698, and 1699, when Peter the Great himself was in England.

There is a library attached possessing over 25,000 volumes. They are mainly diplomatic works, but there are also some more general bibliographical treasures and about a thousand very rare manuscripts. A special section contains publications illustrating the history of Moscow, the Orthodox religion, etc., works calculated to be of great interest to foreign students from a historical point of view.

ROUND THE FIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the first time the fireside parlour had met since the summer. There had been no fires to meet round for one thing; the members had been scattered to the four winds and had hardly met each other except on a swimming raft or at a picnic where everyone shouted and none said anything.

But now the four winds were blowing the other day and there was a chill about them which rattled the painted maple leaves against the windows and sent the hardwood flames roaring up the chimney.

The Poet had come in from digging his potatoes and was feeling more virtuous than if he had finished an epic. Anyone could tell that the Newhamite and the Painter had been for a country walk because the stipe of it was on their cheeks and the color of it filled a big blue bowl with scarlet and orange leaves.

As for the Farmer and the Housekeeper, they had chosen what they called the better part and had gone to the movies to keep warm.

So chairs were hitched nearer and nearer to the blaze. The Poet possessed himself of the poker and the Farmer of the brush and the Painter, being the host, was graciously permitted to bring more wood from the back veranda whenever the basket was empty.

No one was responsible for the topic of discussion. It drifted round to contentment, because the Farmer and the Housekeeper had come back thoroughly discontented from their movie. They had seen "Treasure Island" without its R. L. S. and they persisted in feeling aggrieved in spite of the gibes of the rest with their open-air virtue strong upon them.

The Newhamite had the floor, that is, she curled up in one corner of the Chesterfield with her legs tucked under her and held forth.

"Content and discontent are funny things. I don't believe much in them, not even in the kind they call 'divine.' That's mostly dissatisfaction that you've not been able to do something you rather fancied yourself at. Discontent has more to do with quietude, a deeper thing." The Poet broke in, chanting:

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the sun of York.
Good old William!

The Newhamite continued: "I don't

think I like feeling discontented; p'raps it's because if ever I've given up a thing because I've disliked doing it, I've invariably fallen out of the frying pan into the fire."

"When I was teaching I used to think that contentment meant settling down with nothing at all to do—sort of retiring from business and playing golf. I used to long for the holidays, and then before they were over I was always planning next term's work and even wanting it to start."

"I love a camping trip but after three weeks, even with the birds and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

beasts to study. I want a work-room. If I had that I could stay with woods all summer.

"So I suppose I'm contented when I'm busy or else I've no real capacity for enjoyment."

The members smiled; they knew better! The Poet was waving the poker recklessly near his neighbor's head; he couldn't keep still another second. "Someone read Kipling's 'Feet of the Young Men' then there'll be something worth discussing. There's my sort of contentment in every verse."

Do you know the blackened timber—do you know that racing stream,
With the raw, right-angled log jam at the end,
And the bar of sun-warmed shingle where
A man may task and dream
To the click of shoe canoe poles round the bend.

The Painter read it—he was always called upon to read Kipling, not because he read well, as the others told him, but because he could read cockney slang without pause. The Poet sighed with satisfaction. "Isn't it glorious—the painting and the music! I was working on a New York magazine at the top of a skyscraper when I read it first and it made me so discontented with what I was doing that I simply bolted back to Canada and hardly stopped going till I had a 'shod canoe pole' in my hands again."

"That's contentment to me, doing something I like doing. Then the ideas begin to come and I can write good stuff."

The Farmer was a girl; she knew nothing of skirts except in the city, and her yellow hair was close-cropped. Breches and leggings were her daily portion, and they were shiny from the saddle, so she cocked her heels on to the hob and said: "Well, I suppose you highbrows will laugh at me because I don't write, or paint pictures, or dance, but I will tell you that none of you know the contentment of having all your crops in and most of them good ones. Call it satisfaction and not contentment if you like; it's a distinction without a difference to me. But when you've worked like anything since the spring, plowing and seeding and weeding and harvesting, and all the million other things, from daylight to dark, I tell you that to know your work's done and that you will have the money to improve your place, and help others a bit if they need it, that's the kind of contentment I like—getting the job done."

"I always wanted to be a boy. I used to cry at my girl's clothes—and if ever you saw me at a dance, you'd probably cry, too—and now I know I'm living a man's life, or much the same, that's contentment, too, so I've nothing to grumble at—except that movie!"

The members applauded as one man; it was the longest speech the Farmer had ever made in her life. The Painter had just fetched in an armful of logs and was standing with his back to the fire—in everybody's way.

"I agree with the Farmer, only I don't think I like painting at all; it's altogether too exciting while it's going on. What I like about it is finishing it. Getting the job done, as the Farmer says, describes it exactly. I suppose you'll think I'm rotting because I'm painting most of the time, but I don't like beginning a picture one bit. The first part is agony, the second is bearable, and the third is content; so I'll support the Farmer, especially as I'm thinking of buying a farm and shall want her help."

The Housekeeper hadn't said a word except to join in the cheers and hoots. "I don't think I'm going to join in the debate tonight. I thought I would, but I've just remembered it's Saturday night and I've got to feed you all in half an hour, so I think I'll reserve my views on contentment until I see what you have for Sunday."

The Poet was on his feet, waving the poker. "The meeting is adjourned. I vote the Painter reads Kipling's 'Song of the Banjo' until the gong goes."

Brace of the Welsh Miners

William Brace, M.P. of the South Wales Miners Federation, is one of the most popular of the coal leaders. Whatever the Welsh miners may think about the position, Brace will tell them what he thinks. He boasts the finest pair of mustaches in the House. But if these are immediately long Brace's opinion are all on the side of moderation. He is a well-balanced man and his mental poise is not due to his mustache, which is merely a physical fact.

MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people have now come in contact with aerial photography, which will become one of the most valuable assets for exploration and survey work. Until a photographer has been wafted through the air on some form of aircraft he has never had the opportunity of seeing the changing aspect of the country or realizing the effects of the changes of atmosphere and some details of the apparatus used may be of interest to those unable to indulge in this form of photography.

With photography from the air many factors have to be considered which do not arise in photography on terra firma, particularly in the construction of the apparatus. For instance, wind pressure at once puts the question of bellows out of court, but as the photographs are taken at infinity there is no necessity for any focussing arrangement which demands flexibility between the lens and the plate. The absence of bellows permits the use of a strong rigid body, which feature insures that the adjustment of the critical focus of the lens cannot be accidentally disarranged.

Another point with which the builder of the aeroplane camera has to contend is the vibration which passes through the whole machine from the engine, and from air pressure. A camera suitable for use on the ground would soon be shaken to pieces if used for aerial work. This vibration demands that every screw shall be securely made fast and locked.

No Skill Required

Thousands of aero-photographs were taken during the war by men who had not the remotest idea of photography. This was rendered possible because it was necessary to operate the camera in one simple, definite way, and when a man was shown the method he could at once make his exposure from the aeroplane with the same certainty of successful results as the man thoroughly acquainted with photographic practice.

The Model "A" camera, built by a prominent British firm, is a camera built primarily for use in the hand and on account of this simplicity and portability will find favor with many workers. The plates, which are of the 5½ size, are carried and exposed in a Mackenzie-Wishart slide and envelopes. When the subject to be photographed is well illuminated, plates of low speed can be used, but in poor light the most sensitive plates are required. A trench system could be photographed with an ordinary plate and, in some cases, the nature of the soil, for instance, chalky ground, can be distinguished. Penachromatic plates can be employed to contend with the blue and ultra violet and small particles of water-dust in the atmosphere.

The shutter is of the focal plane type, having an adjustable slide regulated by a cord attached to a sliding indicator. The mechanism of the shut-

ter, regulating the blind by means of a unique and ingenious combination of simple levers and stops, makes the misuse of the camera impossible; it is veritably fool proof.

The lens, as will be readily understood, must be of the finest quality, and those listed with the outfit have been specially designed to give the finest definition and during the war were acknowledged to be without equal.

The body of the apparatus is made of selected mahogany, carefully seasoned, and is heavily brass bound; it is treated with a special preparation to withstand extreme climatic conditions. The number of plates which can be carried is only limited by the number of Mackenzie-Wishart envelopes at the operator's disposal.

Most Suitable for Surveying

The "C" pattern camera has been greatly improved and this new model is now offered as being the most suitable for general aeroplane photography and surveying.

This camera is best mounted on a bed of sponge rubber in the fuselage of the aeroplane itself, and the finder is placed in a convenient position for the operator. In this model the plates (also 5½) are carried in metal sheaths, of which 18 are placed in a magazine; this loaded magazine slides into position at the top of the camera.

The working of this apparatus is simplicity itself. After the shutters of the magazines are withdrawn the simple movement of the lever at the side transfers the plates one by one from the loaded magazine and deposits them in the empty magazine, setting the focal plane shutter each journey. The shutter is released either by hand or by antinous release. When the whole of the plates have been passed to the lower magazine the shutters of both are pushed home and the now empty upper magazine is made to take the place of the filled lower one. A new magazine with unexposed plates may now be placed in position and the process repeated. This camera is made entirely in metal, with the exception of the magazine and blind, the body being in one aluminium casting. The focal plane shutter blind is of the same type as that fitted to Model "A" camera, but is set automatically by the plate-changing mechanism.

Apples Cheap on the Farm

Full blushing apples hanging in great clusters from every branch and bending limbs close to the ground with their weight is the sight that greets the Michigan farmer on every apple tree in his orchard this fall. But the farmer always has a "mouse in the straw stack."

"W-a-a-l, barrels is so high and it costs 's much to ship that it don't pay to sell many of 'em in the city," he draws pessimistically in reply to cheerful felicitations on his good fruit crop.

As a result, apples are flooding local markets and are selling at the smallest price they have brought in years. Some Michigan fruit growers go so far as to sell their apples at a nominal cost if the purchaser will only carry them away himself. At that, \$50 a tree is not an uncommon return.

BELGIAN MEMORIAL IN LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many statues upon the Thames Embankment and in its gardens. They are, without exception, all raised to individuals, statesmen, engineers, poets, reformers. To the collection has now been added a group by the well-known Belgian sculptor, Victor Rousseau. He has given a very fine work in that imaginative vein of his and exquisite craftsmanship which make him one of the greatest of living sculptors. The group consists of a woman in mourning costume, a young lad, and a younger girl. The boy and girl are nude, and the composition is completed with a cluster of flowers and large swags. The material is bronze. Cut in the stone pedestal is the inscription "To the British Nation from the grateful people of Belgium, 1914-1918."

Here is nothing to commemorate a battle, nothing to recall strife and meat and variance. It is a group of symbolism, of fine sentiment. Rousseau was a refugee here during the war, and the gratitude expressed in such delicate fancy can only have come straight from the heart of the artist. Too often monuments have the air of being "commissioned." This one has none of it. The design of the group is somewhat unusual, the figure of the woman having a forward thrust and processional movement which suggests high emotion. The boy seems to have paused and is listening to the exhortation of the woman. The girl, which is the most exquisite piece of modeling, is listening and gathering roses as though for a gift. The work is an epic in bronze, which expresses as no words, can, a deep, true sentiment, and Londoners are to be congratulated on having so permanent and beautiful a work of art on the highway which so many of them travel daily.

The site has not been chosen haphazard. It is opposite Cleopatra's Needle, it is but 100 yards from Charing Cross Station, the spot where British eyes were first opened to the grim realities of war. Into that station the Belgian refugees poured in the months of August, September, and October, 1914, penniless, homeless. London learned first from them what war meant. This monument is the symbol of their gratitude to their British hosts.

Although the Rousseau monument is utterly unlike in technique the work of the middle ages, it somehow reminds one of the finest expressions in stone of the fourteenth and fifteenth century. It can only be, of course, that "there is but one art," and that when we observe life-inspired art, whether of the twelfth or the twentieth century, we are at once transported by it.

MOON SONG

(Translated from the Chinese)

The moon is a golden bubble
Blown from the foam of the sea—
The silver wind has borne it
To hang in my cherry tree.

But when I reach to grasp the gold
That the wind has hung so high,
It floats off through the blossoms
To break in a cloudy sky.



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PARTY WILL WORK FOR CIVILIZATION

Pledge of Governor Coolidge in Address in New York City, Where He Reviewed Torchlight Parade of Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, led a torchlight procession up Fifth Avenue last night, previous to the Carnegie Hall meeting, where he and Nathan L. Miller, Republican nominee for Governor, spoke. With Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill as grand marshal, and under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican Club, several thousand men and women, 15 abreast, marched from Broadway at Worth Street, into Fifth Avenue at Twenty-Third Street, dispersing at Fifty-Ninth Street. Business, trades, universities, railwaymen and the Harding-Coolidge Republican League were among the divisions. Governor Coolidge reviewed them from a stand at the Union League Club, and was a guest at the club after the meeting.

Pledges to Be Kept

Governor Coolidge, in his address, said that under a Republican administration the United States "will continue to contribute its full power to the building of civilization." Although he admitted that "what form the new association of nations will take no man can tell."

"America," he said, "will not tolerate any super-government. The Nation will never humiliate itself by leaving the determination of its duties to any other jurisdiction. There are provisions in the Covenant submitted by the President to the Senate to which we shall never agree. The Republican Party will make no agreement that it is not prepared to execute."

"There will be no shameful surrender of our independence of action. There will be no hesitation to meet every obligation first to our countrymen, then to the rest of the world. But we shall continue to maintain that patriotism is respectable."

The Republican national platform, Governor Coolidge said, contains nothing which will prevent "taking the good in the Treaty and in the Covenant and exercising or amending those things that are not consistent with American traditions and habits."

Efforts for a Durable Peace. Governor Coolidge said he thought Senator Harding was right in refusing to "pledge himself to proceed by amendment of the existing Treaty and the existing Covenant."

"Senator Harding," he declared, "has been charged with saying he was seeking rejection of the entire Covenant. He never said that. He, in common with nearly all the people, desires the rejection of certain obligations of the Covenant. America must throw her great weight on the side of such an association of nations as will best promote a durable peace."

National Election a Safety Valve

National elections, he said, are America's safety valve, with "the ever recurring contest between political parties a very true substitute for forcible revolution." The issue of the present campaign, he declared, was "shall the Democratic Party be retired from the administration of the government of the United States and shall the Republican Party be entrusted with the administration of that government?"

He maintained there was not necessarily any disgrace connected with the failure of an administration to retain the confidence of a great democratic people, but held that when this occurred, there should be a change from one party to the other, adding, "this condition appears to have arrived in America."

The Governor criticized the failure of the administration to take advantage of the post-war conditions to capitalize on the American merchant marine, and declared one of the first undertakings of a Republican executive would be to "salvage what he can out of the colossal loss that has been suffered through inefficiency of the Democratic shipping board."

Socialist Forecast

Party Expects Record Vote in Spite of Unusual Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bright prospects for the Socialist Party in the coming election are pictured in a statement issued from the national headquarters of the party here. In spite of the handicaps offered by disunion in the ranks of the organization and the persecution which the Socialists assert has been suffered by them at the hands of the government. The statement in part follows:

"In spite of unprecedented handicaps, overcoming difficulties that would have destroyed most political organizations, the Socialist Party has placed its national ticket on the electoral ballot in every important state in the Union and predicts a vote greatly in excess of any Socialist vote ever cast in the United States. This prediction is based upon a careful sur-

vey of the whole field, and takes account of every one of the difficulties that would tend to keep the Socialist vote from the magnitude it otherwise would attain.

"The Socialist vote will be surprisingly large, and the number of Socialists elected to office will exceed the number ever elected in any single year in the past."

New York's Ballot Supply

NEW YORK, New York—By nightfall next Tuesday 150 tons of ballots will have been stuffed into the ballot boxes of New York City. This estimate was made yesterday by the Board of Elections, which announced that 6,500,000 ballots, three for each of the 1,367,835 qualified voters, had been printed at a cost, for printing alone, of \$200,000.

HEARING ON "BLUE SKY" LEGISLATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arguments for and against additional "blue sky" legislation were presented at a hearing at the State House yesterday. Opposition was expressed by Homer Albers, who thought it would be preferable to run the risk of some people parting with their money than to run the risk of destroying a legitimate business. He thought that by enforcement of the present criminal statutes in Massachusetts fraudulent securities schemes could be almost wholly eliminated.

"I would, however," he said, "strengthen and extend the existing law relating to obtaining money under false pretenses, so that it would read, 'Whoever, with intent to defraud by false pretense, procures or induces another person to part with money or personal chattel, shall be guilty of larceny.' I think also that the existing statute relating to persons who make exaggerated claims as to the value of securities should be cleared up so that 'publish' shall include oral representation as well as written representation. I see nothing more than can be done, or ought to be done."

Waldo Kendall, representing a firm of investment bankers, said that he favored reasonable legislation, provided it would not hamper legitimate houses. "We are very much hampered in Illinois by the blue sky laws there," he said. "I know of no one who has so far been able to devise something that will not do more harm than good."

Joseph D. Taylor, general counsel of the Boston Legal Aid Society, argued for legislation in the interest of the foreign-born elements in the community, who, he said, had been made the victims of misplaced confidence.

G. Morgan Hall, representing a firm of investment bankers, strongly advocated additional legislation, and favored a one-man commission. "Our concern operates in 22 states," he said, "and we are getting along very well with all of the blue sky commissions."

KANSAS FARMERS ARE HOLDING WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas farmers are not shipping wheat. Early this month the Wheat Growers Association urged the members not to sell any wheat until the price went to \$3 a bushel. The farmers feel confident that the recent heavy declines in wheat prices are the result of manipulation and not of supply and demand. Most Kansas farmers are in such financial condition now that they are able to hold their wheat. Nearly all have most of their mortgages cleaned up. They borrowed money for the harvest and gave the wheat as collateral. Many banks are overloaned and they are pressing the borrowers to sell sufficient to clean up these loans. It is this pressure that is sending about all the wheat that is moving now to market. There is some contract wheat moving. For two weeks now the railroads have been able to supply all calls for grain cars. The elevators have room to purchase wheat.

Corn May be Used as Fuel

OMAHA, Nebraska—Hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn may be burned as fuel by farmers in northern Nebraska this winter, according to reports brought here from north line counties. High-priced coal and a bounteous but low-priced crop of corn are given as the reason. New corn, unshelled, now brings 74 of a cent a pound, or \$15 a ton. The cheapest soft coal is \$15 and there are transportation charges above that. A wagon box 30 inches high is required to hold a ton of unshelled corn, and that amount, it is said, will make a hotter fire and last longer than a ton of coal.

COTTON EMBARGO DENIED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. W. P. Hobby yesterday denied the request of Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, to issue a proclamation asking cotton gin owners to shut down for 30 days or more to keep cotton off the market until prices increase.

THEATRICAL

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BIG PARTIES TELL COST OF CAMPAIGN

Republicans Report Contributions of Over \$3,000,000, While the Democrats Have Received Less than \$1,000,000

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican National Committee's campaign to elect Senator Harding President will cost \$3,442,892.32, Fred W. Upham, national treasurer of the party, notified the Senate committee appointed to investigate campaign expenditures in a report filed with the committee here yesterday.

Of this sum \$3,042,892.32 had been spent up to the close of business Sunday, October 24, and Mr. Upham estimated the expenditures in the closing week of the campaign at \$400,000 additional. The report shows that \$301,388.98 was spent between October 18, when a report was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, and October 24, the date of today's report.

The total estimated cost of the campaign—\$3,442,892.32—is considerably in excess of the Republican budget of \$3,079,037.20, presented to the Senate committee at a hearing here last August, but Mr. Upham explained that the disbursements covered the period from June 14 while the budget included only expenditures from July 15. About \$200,000 was spent between June 14 and July 1, Mr. Upham's office estimated, leaving the estimated disbursements from July 1 to November 2 approximately \$3,243,000, about \$162,000 in excess of the estimated budget.

Contributions received since June 14 total \$2,914,706.08, or \$138,186.24 less than the amount expended to date, the report shows. Of the amount collected \$1,793,556.54 was devoted directly to the national campaign under the direction of the national committee. The remaining \$1,121,149.54 was returned to the states in which it was raised, in accordance with an agreement whereby the national committee solicited all funds for both state and national campaign purposes.

Since Mr. Upham presented his last report to the Senate committee here on August 20, in which he showed 16 contributions exceeding the \$1000 limit laid down by chairman Will H. Hays, there have been 16 more such contributions from individuals and two from clubs, yesterday's report shows. The 18 donations total \$52,470.50.

Democratic Fund

Treasurer Says Receipts to October 25 were \$878,835.24

NEW YORK, New York—Receipts by the Democratic National Committee to October 25 for the present campaign amounted to \$878,835.24, according to an announcement yesterday by Wilbur W. Marsh, the party's national treasurer.

The sum collected, according to Mr. Marsh, consists almost entirely of contributions, with the exception of \$150,000, which was borrowed. Of the total, \$665,481.33 was collected in New York, while San Francisco showed an aggregate fund of \$1763.90. The women's bureau was responsible for the collection of \$544.50. Chicago collections by the entire organization amount to \$823,345.08, with New York bearing by far the heaviest burden. Chicago a sum slightly less than its receipts, and San Francisco an expense approximately eight times the amount of funds received. The women's bureau has cost \$1339.30.

Commitments, as of October 25, follow:
Naturalized citizens' bureau, \$761.19; organization bureau, \$2348.60; women's bureau \$12,022.20; treasurer's statistical, \$1403.26; general, \$2210.10; publicity, \$121,109.34; total commitments, \$139,854.69.

Mr. Marsh's statement included a memorandum to the effect that two individuals had pledged \$25,000 each to pay the expenses of advertising books relating to the League of Nations.

Individual contributions, including that of President Wilson for \$500 and Mrs. Wilson for \$100, ranged from \$12,500 by Thomas L. Chabourne of New York to five cents by a New Hampshire man.

CONFERENCES TO BE HELD ON EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regional citizens' conferences on education will be held in 12 cities in various parts of the country, the Bureau of Education announced yesterday, beginning with one in Chicago on November 29 and concluding with sessions for the New England States in New York on December 18. Various phases of educational problems, particularly those pertaining to salaries and training of teachers, will be discussed, and plans will be made for introduction in state legislatures next year of bills designed to improve educational standards. Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, says the normal school graduates of last spring are sufficient to fill only 20 per cent of the vacancies in elementary schools this fall.

REGENCY OVER THE GREEKS PROPOSED

Name of Admiral Countouriotis Mentioned—Report That the Venizelos Ministry Has Summoned Prince Paul to Throne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable message was received yesterday at the State Department from the United States Legation in Athens relative to the proposed establishment of a regency over Greece by act of the Greek Parliament, which met yesterday. It was also stated in the message to the department that the proposal for a regency contemplated its continuation until the forthcoming elections.

This latter proposal is believed to be predicated on the feeling that disorders are possible and that the postponement of the election of the new sovereign until after the elections would make things easier for the government. Reports indicate that there have been no disorders so far.

Admiral Countouriotis, a retired officer of the Greek Navy, who played a prominent part in the Balkan wars, may be selected as regent, according to a message from the American legation. It was reported in Athens that the Venizelos Ministry had summoned Prince Paul, younger brother of King Alexander, to the throne of Greece, and that, as a condition of the succession of Prince Paul, the government will insist upon the definite and final renunciation of all rights to the throne by former King Constantine and his son, George.

Greek Position on Northern Epirus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A cable message just received by the League of Friends of Greece from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, categorically denies that Greece has recognized as Albanian the Province of Northern Epirus, which the Peace Conference, with the unanimous vote of all the Powers and of America, has awarded to Greece.

The cable states that the fact that Greece has refrained from occupying the Province is due to a desire on the part of Italy that Greece should not occupy that Province until a solution of the Adriatic question shall have been reached. Greece has not recognized any rights of Albania over Northern Epirus nor does it intend to do so after the unanimous verdict of the Peace Conference that that Province should be awarded to Greece.

Greece Decorates Envoys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to advices received from Athens, Greece, by the American Committee for Armenian Independence, M. Grivas, Assistant Minister of War, and General Paraskevopoulos gave a cordial audience to General Antranik and his aides, Captain Bonapartian and Lieutenant Chankalain of Armenia, now on their way to Smyrna to organize an Armenian military force for a campaign in Cilicia. General Paraskevopoulos decorated General Antranik, Captain Bonapartian and Lieutenant Chankalain with the Greek war cross.

NEED OF ACCORD IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Relations of Capital and Labor Discussed at Boston Conference—Addresses on Transportation Act and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Recognition of the need of complete accord and understanding between employer and employee in order to assure national economic success and stability was contained in the address of Frederic C. Hood, treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, Massachusetts, at the first day's luncheon of the fifth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts yesterday. Morning and afternoon conferences were held on subjects of rail and water transportation, industrial relations, business systems, and insurance, and at the evening dinner Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, discussed the transportation question.

"Managers sometimes forget," Mr. Hood said in his address, "they must establish their credit with their employees—credit for honest leadership, credit for just dealings, credit for just working conditions, credit for sympathy with human needs, credit for understanding the ambitions of fellow workers, credit for the recognition of faithful service, credit for kindness and credit for thoughtfulness."

Capital and Industry

Mr. Hood pointed out that production is dependent upon the investment of capital and that capital will be most quickly given to an industrial organization safeguarded by operative harmony. The community, he said, furnishes capital to industry and it is the task of the directors of industry to fulfill the obligations thus incurred, thus establishing credit with society and enlisting the support and confidence of investors, large and small. Everyone has an income out of which he can save something, Mr. Hood declared, if he can only get the idea that what he saves would be safe and would return a worthwhile revenue.

It is easy enough, Mr. Hood asserted, to talk of thrift, but employers must aid in providing an incentive to saving, and make investment in industrial enterprise safe. "If public office is a public trust," then the management of other people's savings invested in the corporation is also a great public trust," he said. "And if the management of savings invested in an industrial concern is a public trust, still more is the management of savings deposited in banks a great public trust."

Transportation Law Commended

Commending the Transportation Act of 1920 as "one of the most constructive pieces of legislation," Mr. Willard expressed confidence that the law would solve the problems of private operation of the railroads. Mr. Willard said that he feels that the adequacy or inadequacy of the fixed rates depends on time and trial. He said that he was surprised at the opposition of some workers to the Labor provisions of the act, which define wages and working conditions, and create a board for the arbitration of Labor disputes.

"Congress provided by law," he said, "so that the railway workers would at all times be assured of just as good wages and just as good working conditions without striking as they could reasonably expect to secure if they did strike, for it is clear that none could justify a strike for wages that would be unjust or unreasonable. It may be that in some respects this portion of the law is incomplete and inadequate, but in the meantime the law should be given a fair trial."

Increased Efficiency the Aim. Mr. Willard pointed out that the reason for apparent inability of the railroads to meet the country's demand was lack of reequipping the roads during the war, when they were subjected to a severe strain of service. Increased efficiency, he said, is the outstanding aim of the managers at present, and he declared that he was confident the carriers will soon be able to meet all needs.

At the morning transportation conference, the vital necessity of devel-

oping the merchant marine of the United States was urged by John D. Hashagen and E. G. Ware of Boston. Mr. Ware explained the concessions of the Shipping Board to allow the formation of shipping companies without a too exorbitant investment of money. He urged the combined support of American shipping interests with the encouragement of foreign water transportation companies to use ports of the United States.

Factory as Means of Education

Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, spoke at the dinner last night, pointing out that the factory was one of the great mediums of education. He cited the case of a manufacturer and owner of a large organization who said: "My business is an educational enterprise, just as truly as yours."

"Educational programs and processes," Dr. Murlin declared, "are not conducted for profit. An educational institution conducted for material gain is in bad odor, and is regarded as inferior. Gentlemen, is it wrong in me to suggest that profits—and even production as ordinarily understood—should not be the animating soul of industry no more than of the university? We must pay the bills; we must have a reserve; we must create a surplus to renew equipment and extend service; we must pay as we go, both in the university and in industry—owner, worker, manager, just as the presidents, deans, and students. But these are essential incidentals to the great end of endeavor, namely, manhood and womanhood both in industry and in the university."

COLORADO TO VOTE ON MOUNTAIN TUNNELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Seven initiated measures and three proposed constitutional amendments will appear on the ballot in Colorado on November 2.

One of the most important is the proposal to authorize an additional levy of one mill for the support of the higher educational institutions of the state, which have been suffering seriously from lack of funds during the past year. More than 200 instructors have felt compelled to leave such institutions as the state university at Boulder and Denver University because of the low salaries. Three thousand students paraded through the streets of Denver in support of the measure, and it has been generally endorsed by civic and other organizations of the state.

Another proposal is that the state construct, for the use of the railroads, three tunnels through the Rocky Mountains, at an expense of \$18,550,000, the money to be raised by a bond issue. The western slope is now practically isolated from the eastern portion of the state, especially during the winter. The proposed tunnels would connect the two sections and would furnish through routes for transcontinental railways by way of Denver and other Colorado points.

VANDERLIP CHARGE MILDLY RESTATED

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, Says Washington Is Convinced Overtures Were Made—Harding Story Unconfirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, stated yesterday that it had been established to the satisfaction of the State Department that Washington D. Vanderlip, an American citizen, had made representations, or misrepresentations, to the Soviet authorities in Moscow. Secretary Colby added that the Soviet leaders appeared to be much impressed with the character of the representations made to them. The Secretary characterized the alleged dealings with the Soviets as "mischievous and embarrassing" from a national and international standpoint.

The statement by H. G. Wells, cabled to the State Department to be a confirmation of the statement issued by Secretary Colby, based on information received by the department from Evan Young, the American commissioner to the Baltic provinces, with headquarters at Riga. Mr. Young's dispatch and Secretary Colby's statement did not say that Mr. Wells had been at Riga, or that the information sent by Commissioner Young was obtained from Mr. Wells. The Secretary said. The British author's acknowledgment of having seen Mr. Vanderlip in Moscow, and of having heard him claim to have a letter from Senator Warren G. Harding, and further of having heard Mr. Lenine speak about Mr. Vanderlip, was declared to be confirmation of the intelligence furnished by Mr. Young.

Senator Harding Reiterates Denial

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In another statement regarding the activities of Washington Vanderlip, reported to be negotiating with the Soviet Government in Russia, Senator Warren G. Harding declared here yesterday that he was "very certain" he never had given Mr. Vanderlip a letter of introduction to anyone and that Mr. Vanderlip was in no sense to be regarded as his agent. He had no recollection of having met him.

If there was any truth in published reports that Mr. Vanderlip had used such a letter in his negotiations, Senator Harding said, the communication must have been no more than "a purely formal note given at the request of some friend."

ROOSEVELT MEMORY HONORED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The city of Philadelphia has officially commemorated the sixty-second birthday anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt by dedicating the Northeast Boulevard to his memory.



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GREEK CHAMBER GREET'S PREMIER

President Declares Greeks and Moslems Will Now Live in Complete Accord, in Interests of Common Motherland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHENS, Greece—Great demonstrations took place here on the opening of the session of the Greek Chamber of Deputies recently, the streets leading to the Chamber, being packed with crowds waiting to greet the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, on his way to Parliament. The enthusiasm of the population was indescribable, loud cheers greeting Mr. Venizelos, the crowd thus expressing its sympathy towards the Premier after the last attempt on his life.

The Chamber itself was packed full by hundreds of people desirous of taking part in this historical sitting, which marked a decisive turning point in the history of the Greek nation, the latter now becoming the most important power in the Near East. The President of the Chamber, in referring to the members of the Turkish elements which had become free Greek citizens, and to whom the Greeks proffered a fraternal hand, forgetting the past, said: "Greeks and Moslems will in the future live in complete accord with each other, devoting themselves to their mutual motherland."

Premier's Place in History

In concluding his opening speech, the president of the Chamber addressed himself to the Premier, saying: "Amidst the not numerous great men celebrated in history for having enlarged their mother country and who have been honored by the title of fathers of their country, your name will occupy a most illustrious place and will pass down in the grateful memory of the future generations of the Greek Nation." These words were greeted with prolonged applause. The references in the speech of the president of the Chamber to the assistance of the Allies, and in commemoration of those who had laid down their lives for their country, were received by the Chamber standing up in enthusiastic acknowledgment.

The president of the Chamber then submitted the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "The Chamber, taking into consideration the peace treaty with Turkey, and the national effort accomplished by the Premier during the last 10 years, and believing that they express the opinion and sentiments of Hellenism in its entirety, proclaim that Eleutherios Venizelos fully deserves the gratitude of his country, of which he is the benefactor and savior, and the chamber commands that a column in honor of M. Venizelos shall be placed in the hall of the present assembly and by this present vote witnesses its eternal gratitude and admiration."

After the passing of this resolution Mr. Venizelos walked to the floor of the House amidst vociferous cheers from the benches and the visitors' galleries. After thanking the president of the chamber, he placed before the House a bill ratifying the four treaties signed at Sevres on August 10, and made certain declarations completing a review of his policy since March 1915.

A "Perfidious" Ruler

In vigorous terms Mr. Venizelos criticized the autocratic policy of the former King Constantine and the latter's contempt of the will of the people by his flagrant violations of all constitutional rules which were entrusted to his safeguard. The Premier stigmatized the perfidious behavior of the former monarch in the question of the treaty with Serbia, and he indicated the disaster which would have befallen Greece if Constantine had remained on the throne. When the Premier mentioned the anarchist and criminal methods employed by the partisans of the former king in their attempts to return Constantine to the Greek throne, the whole Chamber uttered a unanimous cry—"Never!"

Regarding the censorship and the martial law for which he had been called a tyrant, the Premier said: "In all democratic countries such measures have been introduced even when there was not in existence an opposition attempting to overthrow the existing system by means of disloyal or loyal. As to future elections, which my enemies allege will take place at the point of bayonets," added the Premier, "the whole of my past career in my capacity of leader of the Liberal Party is a sufficient proof of the value of this base accusation. The elections of 1912 held under my premiership were models of liberty and the free expression of the will of the people. When a man like myself has taken an important part in international affairs he can never even dream of staining his home by such acts as are imputed to me by my political enemies."

Coming Elections

The Premier declared that the Chamber would probably complete its work in about 10 days, when it would be dissolved and new elections would be held in the interval of 45 days as provided by the Constitution. Simultaneously with the dissolution of the Chamber, he stated that the censorship and martial law would be rescinded and the opposition would be perfectly free to prepare itself for the electoral campaign. Concerning the results of the forthcoming elections, the Premier declared that he was convinced that the Greek people would approve his policy and

would renew their confidence placed in his government.

The newly elected Chamber, the Premier remarked, would not be a constitutional assembly but a revisional one, empowered to modify certain articles of the Constitution, which must be worked more clearly so as to make impossible in the future new violations of the Greek Constitution such as the repeated dissolutions of the Chamber enforced by the former King Constantine, who declared that these acts were in compliance with the Constitution.

TEACHING ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The atmosphere in the classroom where English for foreigners is taught resembles an opaque international fogbank. The problem is to break through the mental backlogs, made up of the various national race traditions, religious super-

stitions, and degrees of educational advantage which the different pupils have enjoyed previously, and after that, to let the daylight of common understanding penetrate by way of the alien English tongue. The teacher feels about like the pilot of a small motor boat in a big fog, or to be more pedagogical, perhaps she feels more like a small child with a large number of unruly fractions for which she is required to find a common denominator. She is all at sea, either way!

Even in a small group of students in a supposedly advanced class, not over ten in number, the geographical background is found, upon inquiry, to extend from Syria, Armenia and Italy, around the world to Peru. Spanish, Italian, French, Turkish, Armenian and Syrian words are whispered back and forth continually because the desire to pass on the crumbs of learning cannot be curbed, and the air is vibrant with strange tongues, like the immediate vicinity of the Tower of Babel during that famous architectural experiment which resulted so disastrously.

When Pantomime Helps Out
The students never laugh at each other, nor at the teacher, even when she resorts to devices worthy of an accomplished vaudeville artist in order to be understood universally. When the English tongue cannot explain itself, pantomime is useful. Both laughter and applause follow when an idea bursts through the fog in all its crystalline beauty! That is an international conquest over the misfortune of the Tower of Babel and it is just cause for rejoicing.

Side by side at the same desk sit two girls from opposite sides of the hemisphere. For the peasant girl from northern Italy, the story of George Washington and the cherry tree told in words of one syllable is difficult reading. The descendant of the Incas and the Spanish conquerors who sits beside her is familiar with the works of Shakespeare, Washington Irving and Mark Twain! She has come to take a degree in "national science," either at Columbia University or at Harvard. The Italian has been in the United States for four years and the Peruvian for 15 days! Many of the students have studied English in the schools of their own lands, but the sound of American voices confuses them and the strange idioms they hear were never printed in their textbooks. They are eager to improve their English and to be able to speak the language as well as to read it.

The lesson hour must be utilized for training both eyes and ears by means of reading and conversation. The textbooks for such classes are yet to be published. The familiar "reader" used in the public schools fail to hold interest because in this type of English literature the vitality of the idea to be expressed is almost smothered in so-called "simplicity" of language. The whole object seems to be to "say it in easy words." Such books are of very little service to the Italian business girl who needs a bigger vocabulary in order to hold her place among the Americans with whom she works, and as for the Peruvian girl who is eager to perfect her knowledge of the English language in order to grasp a lecture course at Columbia or Harvard, well—it is to laugh! The teacher finds that she must become a literary sleuth on a

hunt for clear, direct English writing, vital enough to keep a motley group interested, and simple enough to use for a foundation for lessons in grammar, spelling, composition and the ever important vocabulary-builder. Short stories, sketches and newspaper articles are best. But even in these prolific fields, the right material is hard to find. Nearly all short stories are too long to work out in one lesson, and it left half-finished, for the next time, the interest of the students dies out and the second at-

he was puzzled by a word which he could not find in the dictionary. A young American gentleman had said it to him. Would the teacher explain "ishgebbible"?

Women Quicker Students
The men students are as anxious to learn as the women, but they do not grasp ideas as quickly. It is possible that they retain what they learn for a longer time. As a Chinese student quietly explained during a discussion of American life as he had observed it:

"Americans act quickly. Chinese think a long time; then act. Americans are in great hurry; they have no time to think!"

The women students are eager to be like the American people, to think quickly, act quickly, and to avoid embarrassment. It is hard to tell when they really understand. The men do not cover up their ignorance and they are easier to teach.

Each student has a definite purpose in view. The young Armenian matron is perfecting her English in order that she may teach her husband, who does not understand English at all. The boys from Siberia need to speak English in their business affairs. An Italian seamstress has visions of becoming a designer in the establishment where she works and this exalted position is out of her reach until she can speak the language of her patrons acceptably. Lithuanians, Czechs, Slavs, Chinese, Japanese, both men and women, want to understand the Americans, for whom they have an enormous respect, and they realize that the first step is to learn the language.

Americans demand that the foreigner speak English. It is not the subtle courtesy of the European whose custom it is to cultivate the gift of tongues, but it is the American custom, and the foreigner must conform to it if he wishes to carry on business in America. To teach the foreigner English is the practical solution of the international problem for Americans.

At the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City, it is already found necessary to employ a foreign staff able to converse intelligently in 54 languages. The classes in English at the Institute are intended to simplify matters for the community at large and for the foreign people who mingle with each other and with the Americans in the course of the day's work.

NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most important colonization enterprises of a private nature undertaken in Canada for many years is that now being organized by the Western Canada Colonization Association. The movement, which is not one for profit, is being financed by a number of the leading men in the business life of the country, who see in it a possible means of filling up a considerable portion of the waste spaces lying within the recognized area of settlement in the west. Between the international boundary and the wooded country in the three prairie provinces there are approximately 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied land, suitable for cultivation, that should be occupied. The founders of the movement are convinced that much can be done to settle this permanently. They are also impressed with the fact that if this were taken up by settlers occupying on an average 320 acres it would mean at least 62,500 new and permanent farmers, which with their families would imply an addition of 400,000 or 500,000 most effective consumers. This has appealed very strongly to the business interests of the country, who, to date, have subscribed \$1,300,000 of the \$1,500,000 required for the work.

It is proposed not only to attract settlers, but having secured them, to follow them, rendering through a spirit of cooperation such assistance as, while not making the newcomers dependent in any way, will be a distinct departure from the old policy of dumping settlers on the land and allowing them to shift for themselves. In conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mayor M. A. Brown of Medicine Hat, the provisional president of the association, expressed great pleasure that the Duke



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BOUNDARY DISPUTE ARISES IN LABRADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Recent surveys of the great Labrador Peninsula, which have disclosed immense resources of timber suitable for pulp and paper manufacture, have led to a revival of efforts to bring about a determination of the boundary line between the province of Quebec and Newfoundland. This line has never been laid down by actual survey, and its various definitions, as given in documents issued at intervals in the last century and a half, are so vague that government officials do not just know how much of Labrador belongs to Canada and how much to Labrador.

That Labrador is rich in many natural resources, including enormous water powers, has long been known, but the practicability of utilizing its forests for paper-making was not demonstrated until the world-wide paper shortage led to exhaustive investigations of the territory. This resulted in applications by promoters to the Newfoundland Government for timber limits in Labrador. As these could not be acted upon until it was determined whether Newfoundland owned the land in question, representatives of that dominion were sent to London, England, late in the summer to discuss with eminent British counsel the preparation of a formal draft of Newfoundland's Labrador claims as opposed to those of the Province of Quebec.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under French rule, it was changed to Canadian jurisdiction. In 1809 it was again transferred to Newfoundland and has since been attached to that Dominion. The difficulty arises over different interpretations of the words "coast of Labrador." One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps a half-mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador is really a part of the Province of Quebec.

As defined in the letters patent constituting the office of Governor of Newfoundland, the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, which would pass through the ocean in certain sections and leave a large area of the coast to the westward of the line and, therefore, not under Newfoundland's jurisdiction. Some Newfoundland authorities hold to the view that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued in that Dominion in 1864. Under the phraseology of this document, Newfoundland would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador Peninsula in addition to the coast. This view, of course, is not concurred in by some eminent authorities representing the Province of Quebec, hence the necessity for a new and final determination of the boundary line.

GENERAL OREGON'S POLICY
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Passage of laws stimulating foreign investment and immigration was urged by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-Elect of Mexico, in an address before a joint session of the Mexican Congress yesterday. He disapproved the government's agrarian plan, which contemplates the dissolution of large estates and the inauguration of the small farm idea throughout the republic. He declared the country was not yet ready for this undertaking.

Coming Elections
The Premier declared that the Chamber would probably complete its work in about 10 days, when it would be dissolved and new elections would be held in the interval of 45 days as provided by the Constitution. Simultaneously with the dissolution of the Chamber, he stated that the censorship and martial law would be rescinded and the opposition would be perfectly free to prepare itself for the electoral campaign. Concerning the results of the forthcoming elections, the Premier declared that he was convinced that the Greek people would approve his policy and

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Jail Room for Tax Collector

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROCK PORT, Missouri—Prohibition has closed the city jail, added new quarters to the office of the city collector and otherwise operated to the economic benefit of this community. "For a long time Rock Port has had a highly ornamental city hall, or, in other words, a town calaboose, without which no well regulated town got along some years ago," says The Atchison County Mail in speaking of the situation. "These things have gone out of style, however, now that the people have a greater respect for the law; saloons have passed out and the populace is more peaceable. In consequence the room heretofore housing the steel cages in the City Hall is being added to the city collector's office by the tearing out of the partition between and the city jail is to be a thing of the past. However, lawbreakers need not think they won't be locked up when necessary, as there is plenty of room in the county jail."

Root Beer Trade Develops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Root beer has taken the place of the old 7 and 8 per cent beer sold in the waterfront saloons of New Orleans, to the virtual exclusion of the new 1 1/2 per cent cereal beverages manufactured by the breweries. Before prohibition became effective, there were 210 saloons on the four miles of waterfront on the city of the Mississippi river at New Orleans. After prohibition went into effect, the number of these dropped to 102, all selling the non-alcoholic beer. In one month these fell to 57, the longshoremen, stevedores and other waterfront workmen apparently not caring for the new beverages. One former saloon keeper, however, filled his tanks with root beer, kept it cold and fresh, and soon had more trade than he could handle. Now the number of saloons handling root beer has risen to 113, or 11 more than were ever able to exist on the sales of the cereal beverages. Long lines of waterfront workmen are to be seen every noon and evening, wending their way to these stands, apparently as contented with the root beer as a beverage at lunch-time or after work as they were with the old beer.

BOSTON EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Associated Charities Official Reports Decrease in Number of Families Asking Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The decided decrease in the number of families in Boston calling for assistance on account of intoxicating liquor has convinced the Associated Charities of Boston that one year of prohibition has proved its effectiveness, and that with stricter enforcement even more beneficial results will be obtained, said Stockton Raymond, general secretary of that organization, in reporting to its administrative committee. There were only 75 families out of 2969 which required aid for this cause, between September 30, 1919, and September 30, 1920, he said, whereas in the previous year there were 347 who owed their poverty to liquor.

In a special study of 46 families, Mr. Raymond reported that not only was the whole home prospect brighter, more harmonious and self-supporting, but that the men were now constant in their work, where they formerly were continuously shifting from one job to another. He said that in one district a large decrease in accidents had been noted since prohibition came into effect. Another district had no family suffering from the influence of intoxicating liquor.

HOUSING SITUATION HELPED
HULL, Massachusetts—Hundreds of houses occupied by summer residents at Hull and Nantasket are likely to be used this fall and winter as a result of an order issued by the State Department of Public Utilities requiring a passenger train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to make a stop at Nantasket Junction. Petitioners for this service held that without it the residents of the district, the majority of whom are employed or have business in Boston, would be practically without means of transportation.

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NEW MOVE AMONG SPAIN'S SOCIALISTS

Syndicalist Labor and Socialist Sections Unite to Operate on Council of Action System of the British Labor Party

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Something of a mild sensation has been caused in the political and other fields by a remarkable move among the Syndicalist, Labor and Socialist sections, which have united in one homogeneous group with the avowed intention of operating on the Council of Action system as recently adopted by the British Labor Party, an example with which the Spanish Labor leaders have been much impressed. The leaders of the Syndicalist and Socialist sections make no secret of the circumstances of their new combination nor of their plans and intentions, which are already exciting apprehension.

The Conservative organ, the "Epoca," has begun a strong campaign against the danger that it sees ahead, and one or two political sections of the Left, notably the Republicans, have hastened to condemn the recent proceedings of the Syndicalists and to disassociate themselves entirely from any sympathy with them.

Strike at Bilbao

It is significant to an extent that this new movement is coincident with the outbreak of a series of outrages in different parts of the country which, for their wide separation and diversity, are more alarming than anything that has taken place hitherto. Parts of Spain that were considered to be more or less immune from this danger are evidently affected now, and anxiety increases accordingly. The sensitive, impulsive and dangerous state of feeling among the working classes is illustrated by an extraordinary affair at Bilbao which led up to a former general strike there. A strike of a kind was in progress on the part of the barbers, and a hairdresser's assistant, who preferred not to be among the strikers, was proceeding to his work when he was interfered with by a striker, at whom he promptly pointed a revolver and fired. A situation of great excitement at once succeeded, and the strikers in general expressed their desire and intention of lynching the barber's assistant. They decided, however, to proceed by other methods, and resolved immediately upon a general strike of 24 hours. This was carried into absolute effect, with the result that all labor of every kind at every place was absolutely suspended for a day and night.

Railway at Ferrol

Apart from this extra demonstration, there have been other strikes going on at Bilbao all the time. That of the dock hands and the masons has proceeded, with, as it appears, little hope of settlement. The carpenters' strike also seemed to be as far from settlement as ever, the men having maintained a very stubborn attitude. Again at Corunna the situation became serious. The Syndicalists there seemed to have the whip hand, and though some of the leaders have been put in prison, this did not in the circumstances appear to be a very effective step, for the control exercised over the prisoners was so thin that they had no difficulty in directing from their cells all the strike movements proceeding outside, and it has been satirically and not wholly inaccurately remarked that the prisons in such circumstances become merely a convenient official headquarters of the Syndicalists and strike leaders.

There have been declarations of intention to strike at Ferrol, where the people are much aggravated, or pretend to be, as some would say, at the delay in beginning the promised governmental construction of the new railway from that place, as to which the government continually temporizes.

Unrest General

In nearly every other part of Spain there is much the same feeling of unrest and tendency to action, often without any sort of realization of the supposed grievances or the consequences immediate and distant of the methods adopted. The central parts of Spain seem in general to be least disposed to these extreme measures, but the south—so far removed in circumstances, conditions, temperament and disposition, from the northwest and the northeast where the Catalonians, originators and leaders of this new spirit, are—has gradually been becoming more and more restless, and the Syndicalist movement is strong there. The authorities are now taking action against it, and at Seville have just discovered a secret Syndicalist headquarters and arrested 35 men. At Valencia the situation has been highly inflammable.

These circumstances, and this general attitude and disposition need to be carefully considered, in view of this sudden amalgamation of the two chief labor organizations, the Union General de Trabajadores (or General Workers Union), which has been chiefly Socialist and political, and the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo (or National Federation of Labor) and their joint intention to proceed on the Council of Action lines.

Government May Temporarily

A general feeling is that the government will temporize and do nothing, except attempt ineffectual repressive measures here and there which, in the circumstances, can do no good and generally do much harm. So the situation will become worse. In the simple political way there is small danger of revolution in Spain, but the Syndicalist menace is a trying and largely unknown factor for authority to deal with. It must be remembered that the Spanish Socialists, who are not in close communion and touch with their comrades in other countries (for whatever moderating influence such communion might have, as some suggest) and have an unusual tendency to extremes, have officially associated themselves with the Third or Moscow International.

These Socialists, although rising in power, are not yet a strongly organized body and make but slow progress in the political sense, but the Syndicalist movement seems to have appealed to the working classes most forcibly in all parts and has flashed like a fire through the country. Largo Caballero, the well-known Socialist leader, one of those who suffered imprisonment in Cartagena for his participation in the organization of the revolutionary strike movement of August, 1917, is putting himself at the head of the new combined movement and for the purpose of the negotiations and agreements has been working in association with a well-known Catalan Syndicalist who is described on all occasions by the pseudonym of "Noy del Sucre." This man came from Barcelona to Madrid to attend the gatherings at the Casa del Pueblo here in the name of the Syndicalists of Catalonia and to carry through the fusion and arrange upon a plan of campaign.

Pact Ratified

It has now been officially announced that at a meeting of the representatives of the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo and the Union General de Trabajadores the pact between the two bodies has been ratified with the object of realizing "a common endeavor against the reactionary and repressive action that the political and employers' elements have been conducting in Spain." At this meeting a manifesto was drawn up in which the conditions and circumstances of the agreement were set forth. The executive committee of the Socialist Party has initiated a campaign with the object of bringing about the re-establishment of the constitutional guarantees, and has on its own account published a manifesto and intimated its intention of celebrating big meetings at an early date.

In this document there is enunciated the form of protest that as the result of the recent conferences is to be laid against the government. The committee invites the branches everywhere to hold public meetings and conduct demonstrations, and especially to protest against the raising of the railway rates, and warns them that if it is considered advisable they may be instructed to declare a general strike for 24 hours. Finally the manifesto protests against the deportation of 12 workmen to Fernando Po, and makes a vigorous appeal to Socialists and workmen to stand by their leaders in the approaching crisis.

Imitating English Model

Largo Caballero, the Socialist leader who looms large in the new combination and appears to be taking a strong initiative and leadership, has printed an article in the newspaper the "Socialista," in which he makes it clear that the Spanish Socialists and Syndicalists propose to imitate what they call the model of the English Communists, but they appear to take an exaggerated idea of the proceedings of the council of action that came into operation in London at the time of the Polish crisis recently. He says in this article that there remains no other solution for the Spanish proletariat but the formation of such a council of action to which will be transferred all the attributes of the national committees of both unions in regard to matters relating to combined effort.

The General Workers Union has published a manifesto in which it says that from the day of publication the action of all the Labor organizations will be homogeneous. The joint organization will act against the bourgeoisie and against the government. It says that the agreement is of transcendental importance. They fervently desired the union of the proletariat for a common action, and that action would be directed immediately with the object of reestablishing in Spain constitutional normality and of securing that respect for all laws necessary for the existence of organized Labor. Their action at the present time did not signify in any way that they abandoned those ideological claims that one day must take them forward to the achievement of social régime incompatible with all tyranny and all injustice.

BRITISH DEBTS IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Board of Trade in London that notice has been given to the Austrian Government of the adoption of the clearing office scheme for the settlement of pre-war debts between Great Britain and Austria. It is stated that it is not intended to adopt the clearing office scheme in the case of Bulgaria, but British creditors, who, after taking all reasonable and proper steps, are unable to recover the amount of their debts from their Bulgarian debtors, will be entitled to rank for dividend against Bulgarian property in this country charged in accordance with the Treaty of Peace.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—W. S. Dingman, vice-chairman of the Ontario Board of License Commissioners, in giving evidence before a committee appointed by the Ontario Legislature to inquire into the workings of the Ontario Temperance Act, testified that the profits at the Ontario Government liquor dispensaries for the current year would likely be \$1,000,000. Mr. Dingman made this statement after admitting that fewer prescriptions were being honored than ever.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL DISPUTE A BLUNDER

While Employers Assumed An Uncompromising Attitude Union Officials Threatened to Place London in Darkness

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is more than an element of suspicion for the belief that the Engineering Employers Federation took advantage of the indifference—if not hostility—of the skilled unions in the engineering industry to the members of the Electrical Trades Union to wage war upon the latter body. The employers, however, would be wise at this stage to use a little more discretion in their attitude toward disputes between them and the electricians.

The reasons for the recent dispute appeared on the surface to be quite simple and easy of solution, and to the man in the street it seemed appalling that thousands of men should be laid idle because a foreman severed his connection with a trade union. The dispute, originally confined to the works of Cammell Laird of Penistone, Sheffield, assumed national proportions in consequence of the decision of the Engineering Employers Federation to issue lockout notices to all members of the Electrical Trade Union employed by associated firms.

Other Unions Unsympathetic

That feeling against the members of this union was fairly pronounced was manifest to the employers in a number of ways, and is also familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor; but there was a decided tendency on the part of employers to overestimate the unsympathetic attitude of the other trades, and by adopting an aggressive and uncompromising policy, convert what was a feeling of indifference and an attitude of non-participation into one of active support for the locked out men. There is, as Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the boiler-makers, pointed out, a growing feeling among engineers generally that the employers forced the pace, endeavoring to get back to a state of things that might have been accepted 20 years ago, but are quite out of keeping with modern workshop thought.

Although at first declining to adopt the proposal of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation to allow the matter to go to arbitration, the employers at length agreed to submit evidence to the court appointed by the Ministry of Labor, but at the same time refused to withdraw the lockout. In this the employers blundered stupidly and showed an obstinacy which reflected little credit upon their advisers. Those who know the bitter opposition of the trade unions to arbitration, and the manner and extent to which the difficulties have been overcome by the efforts of responsible officials, will greatly deplore the action of the engineering employers.

Decisions Not Binding

"The prerequisite condition to arbitration or consideration of matters in dispute is that you return to work," ran the argument when inducing strikers to submit their claims to an impartial tribunal. A policy that is sound and eminently reasonable to apply to the workers is no less sound in its application to employers. There is, of course, nothing on the Statute Book to compel either employers or workpeople to accept the decision of a court since the compulsory arbitration clauses of the Munitions Acts were abrogated, but to the eternal credit of the unions it has to be remembered that although lately there has been only the moral obligation to respect the awards, this has been honored equally as much as the legal obligation.

The proposal of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation was an eminently desirable and logical solution of the problem, giving neither side an advantage over the other; namely, that the electricians at Sheffield should return to work on the old basis and the employers to cancel the lockout notices pending inquiry by an impartial tribunal. The inquiry was conducted, but under the circumstances it is hardly expected that the decision will close the dispute.

Employers Not Unanimous

Even the employers themselves did not show unanimity in regard to the lockout policy. For instance, the electricians on the River Thames shipyards, from London Bridge to Tilbury, were unaffected, as also the Bristol Channel and Mersey shipyards. The union officials fully recognized that if they were to succeed in the dispute, victory must come in the way in the early days of the conflict, that a long-drawn-out struggle would leave their members high and dry, so they fell back upon their accustomed tactics of threatening to place London in darkness, to stop

the electric railways, and any number of other dreadful things, if a settlement was not soon reached.

The whole affair was a series of blunders, first on the part of the electricians, then the employers, while a number of government departments, trade unions and federations of trade unions, all eager to assist, were forced to stand idly by and see the possibility of the community being further inconvenienced by having to walk home from the city to dark and cheerless rooms.

These are not the times for playing with fire. It is high time that the Trades Unions Congress on the one hand and the Federation of Employers on the other, reminded their respective constituent bodies that with so much inflammable material about, the sensible course is to climb down from the high horse, place the full facts before a committee of disinterested and public-spirited men and trust to their honesty and intelligence for an unbiased verdict.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS IN INDIA BRIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

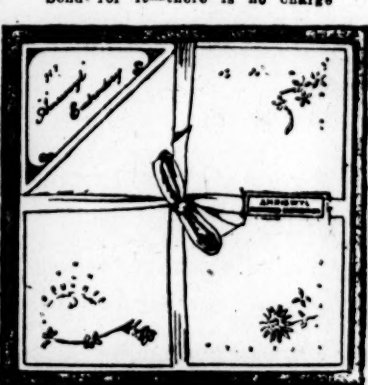
CALCUTTA, India.—At the annual meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, Sir David Barbour gave an interesting account of the achievements and prospects of the company. The war had had a bad effect on the railways in India, as it had in all other countries, but happily here the railways remained under the usual control and although they suffered in efficiency they have remained solvent and can look forward to a speedy recovery. Of course many arrears have to be made good, for during the war there was practically no new construction, no additional rolling stock, and the relaying of the line had to be reduced to the minimum. All these omissions must now be put in hand. Services were also cut down and the passenger traffic was deliberately discouraged in the interests of urgent goods traffic. To add to the difficulties of the railways the insufficiency of shipping forced the transfer of coal from the coasting steamers, which used to carry this commodity, to the railways. Now that the sea route is once more in use the railways will be relieved of this burden.

During the war too it was thought that it would be more economical to pool all the resources of the various railways as far as wagons were concerned, but unfortunately some of the railways interpreted this arrangement as a plan whereby they could utilize another company's wagons without sending any equivalent, and it is obvious that unless all the railways co-operate to secure a fair exchange pooling is no economy. Strenuous efforts are now being made by the railway companies to restore the service to its normal efficiency but their work is considerably hampered by lack of materials, and also owing to a shortage of coke, pig iron is not available in adequate quantities. The railways, like those in all other countries, have also to contend with a large rise in working expenses; the prices of materials have risen; the wages and salaries bill is much higher, and additional expenditure has also been incurred in order to secure more rapid disposal of arrears. The worst, however, seems to be now over, and schemes for the construction of bridges and the electrification of the suburban lines are now being considered, and it is hoped that the railways will be restored to their normal efficiency before very long.

NO COLOMBIAN MORATORIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The report concerning a proposed moratorium by the Colombian Government is denied in a message from the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, received by the information bureau of the Colombian Government in this city.

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LUNCHEON SUPPER

SCOTS IN MIDST OF VETO CAMPAIGN

Workers Believe That Polls Will See the Greater Part of the Country Become Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The workers in the local veto campaign have felt that with the end of September a big part of the fight has been successfully accomplished. It is considered a matter for great encouragement that the requisitions for a poll flowed in so constantly and in some cases were so magnificently signed. Some areas will not poll this year. It is estimated that out of 900 possible areas, over 700 will poll. Of the remaining 200, most are small rural parishes with only one or perhaps two licensed places.

There is hardly a burgh or parish which has sent in a requisition, but has well over the necessary 10 per cent, and the poll is secured, even if the scrutiny reduces the number of signatures in some cases. The trade did its very utmost to advise the people against signing, and made a bogey of the fact that the requisition sheets would be exposed for seven days for scrutiny and objections. It has been found that very few persons have troubled to go and see these lists, and in one case at least not a single individual came to look at them!

The no-license party is now preparing for a thorough canvass of electors. This will mean an army of workers; but the huge success of the work in September has brought many more into the ranks of those working for the cause of a temperate Scotland, and it will be a very busy time. The press is full of reports of meetings being held by both sides, also of letters both for and against no-license. These latter are of many and varied qualities!

The latest move on the part of the trade in Glasgow was to drop a bomb in the shape of a letter to the town clerk from Alexander McClure, solicitor on behalf of the trade, stating that the requisitions are all invalid in the city wards! His grounds for objections are: first, that the portion of the requisitions lodged before September 1st are void, and second, that the whole of the requisitions lodged for the 37 wards are invalid in respect that they were not applied for by an elector in the area. A special meeting of the Town Council is called for an early date to consider the question, but Colonel Kyle, secretary of the National Citizens Council, is confident that the shell is only a "dud" after all, so he expressed it, and that nothing can be made out of the case.

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Glasgow Herald recently, part of which is worth quoting. "Mr. Alexander McClure, writer, Glasgow, has suddenly made the portentous discovery on behalf of himself and the large following of clients that the town clerk of Glasgow does not know his own business. In Mr. McClure's opinion the whole of the recent procedure in connection with the legitimate demand of the community to enforce its right to ask a poll on the questions of no-change, restriction, or no-license, is null and void."

"It may be well, even at the risk of displeasing Mr. McClure, to try the question in the court of common sense. The facts are these: A poll has been demanded in each area of the city and duly signed by not less than one-tenth of the electorate. That is undoubted. But it appears that the electors were in too great a hurry, and some lodged requisitions in August which were not due till September! Secondly, the papers were wrongfully issued by the town clerk, not to any elector but to a body calling itself the National Citizens Council."

"It is difficult to deal seriously with either of these objections. . . . If the objectors have nothing more substantial to rely on than all that has appeared in the fulmination of Mr. McClure, the signatories to the requisitions may await with confidence the threatened appeal to the Court of Session."

It is very evident that public opinion is still veering round to the point of

view of the no-license party. Public meetings show this to a large extent. All over the country the anti-prohibition meetings are only strengthening the no-license cause. The trade has secured one or two clergymen to speak from their pulpits, but their words carry no weight, and their arguments are nil. On October 11, a meeting of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association was held in the largest hall in Glasgow—one that seats several thousand people—and never was such a gathering of people seen there.

The place was packed before the hour of the commencement of the meeting, and the chairman in his opening remarks stated that as many people had failed to find admittance as were present in the hall. One of the speakers was W. E. Johnston, and he had a great reception, the people rising and cheering him to the echo. It was a contrast to his reception in a meeting recently in England; but it all goes to show that Scotland has awakened to the fact that she realizes the immense pull on Great Britain that America has in having prohibition, and that honor must be given that country for it, and that Scotland must fight to secure her measure of local option, which she feels will ultimately lead to a "bone-dry" Scotland.

The remaining weeks will be the hardest part of the fight, but the workers are confident that their labor will not be in vain, and that the forthcoming polls will result in the greater part of their land going dry.

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SUCCESS OF SPANISH POLICY IN MOROCCO

Scarcely a Month Passes Without Some Addition to Signs of New Civilization Introduced by General Berenguer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELILLA, Morocco—There are various satisfactory signs of the success of the Spanish policy of "peaceful penetration," as it is called, in these parts at the extreme eastern end of the Spanish zone. The town of Melilla itself is developing wonderfully, and scarcely a month goes by without some more or less important addition being made to the signs of the new civilization which is being introduced by Spain in these days under the direction of General Berenguer. More and more does Melilla begin to appear just like a new Spanish town. Building has been going on extensively and the style of architecture that is being introduced is very much akin to that in which the new main streets of the "Gran Via" pattern are being made in all parts of Spain that are touched with the new progressive movement.

The Plaza de España here is now a fine square, and from it opens a splendid street to which is given the title of "Calle de Alfonso XIII." New streets are making their appearance from time to time, and to one that has just been opened has been given the title of "Calle del General Jordana" in memory of the great officer who was so intimately associated with the Spanish fortunes in the country at a most difficult period. This, also, is a fine street, with specially good cemented sidewalks and an excellent electric light installation, and in time it may become a chief street of Melilla. It is adjacent to the Parque Heliográfico, which is finely planted and well kept, making a somewhat impressive sign of European progress in these parts.

Spanish Taught

At Monte Arruit there was recently inaugurated a native school for the study of the Castilian language. Generals Silvestre and Monteverde were present at the opening ceremonies. General Silvestre and Colonel Morales made suitable speeches, in which they impressed upon those who listened to them the advantages and necessity of learning the Spanish tongue and of advancing generally in their education. The pupils were entertained afterward to a substantial and dainty meal.

The school is built in Moorish style with the crown, star and crescent figuring prominently between the huge letters "Escuela Indígena," stretching across the front of the building. Inside the arrangement is much what it might be in any other school with rows of long plain desks and seats. It is now in full operation, and the little Moors are taking keen interest in their studies. The establishment is due to the initiative of the native department for the Teaching of the Spanish Language to the Moors, as it is called. At Zeluan, which is a considerable and rising town nearly 20 miles to the south of Melilla, there has just been opened a new market, which is expected to have a material effect upon the commerce of the place. Mr. Gil Pina represented General Silvestre at the inauguration ceremonies.

Season's Festivals

The festivals of the season have lately been in progress, additional spirit being imparted to them by reason of the recent Spanish successes. A long program of festivities and events of various kinds, lasting about a week, has been gone through. A great feature was made of the international fencing tournament, while the shooting competition for the King's Cup, open to the various sections of the garrison corps, has created deep interest. The King gave this cup on the understanding that it was to become the property of any section winning it two years in succession or three in all, and a section of the San Fernando regiment has now won it for the second time, and was presented with the trophy by General Silvestre.

The maritime services between Melilla and the Spanish ports are gradually being improved, and a notable addition has been made lately. Arrangements were made some time ago for the Compania Transmediterranea to start a new fortnightly regular service between Barcelona and Seville, each vessel stopping at the ports of Valencia, Alicante, Almería, Melilla and Ceuta. The ships have now actually begun the service, and great results are expected from this close linking of two important ports on the Spanish coast of such prime commercial importance as Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, and the others. At the same time it is announced that the Melilla-Oran-Almería service is being suppressed. Four ships have been put on to a service between Melilla and Malaga, their names being Sister, Puchol, Lazaro and Barcelo.

Winning Over Natives

Spanish efforts to win the natives well over to their side and especially to make friends of those who through the Spanish military victories come newly under their jurisdiction, are meeting with pronounced success, and there is evidently a far better loyalty on the part of these new subjects than was the case in similar circumstances only a year or two ago. The other evening a large number of native chiefs came along to Melilla at the invitation of General Silvestre from the towns and villages of Tafersit, Midas, Meluk and other parts

recently occupied by the Spanish troops. They were brought along in three large motor wagons, and were given to understand that everything was being done in their honor and for their comfort, while the proceedings had for their leading evening feature a display of fireworks which pleased the guests immensely. The inhabitants of Abada, Tafersit, Midas, Benbuiagi and Benmelub, being all places recently occupied by the Spanish forces, have formed a League among themselves to give their assistance at those points where the rebels are in the way of attacking the Spaniards in their new places of occupation.

A Rebel Attack

One night recently the rebels attacked the outposts most distant from the town of Tafersit, and on this occasion the new league gave some testimony of its sincerity and earnestness for it turned out in its best strength against the rebels and, after giving them a drubbing, put them to flight. It was particularly interesting for the Spaniards at the garrisoned posts to hear during the combat a little distance away lively shouts of "Viva España!" with which the new friends of Spain accompanied the castigations of their disturbing countrymen.

The newspapers of Melilla, particularly "El Telegrama de Rif," which increase in enterprise, are giving prominence to some statistics that have been furnished by the military and aviation authorities concerning the remarkable success that has been achieved by the flying department of the Spanish forces in this section of the zone. It is what is known as the second Moroccan squadron that works from here, and it has been active now for about eight months. During that period and in all sorts of weather, much of it by no means favorable to flying, 447 flights have been made, of which 87 were for purposes of reconnoitering enemy territory and 81 for bombardment. So closely are all statistics kept that it is announced, that the total duration of these flights was 232h. and 36m. The squadron has taken part in six operations that were conducted by the Spanish troops, co-operating effectively in reconnoitering and bombarding, in watching roads and passes where the enemy might collect, endeavoring to spring surprises on the Spanish forces and make difficulties in the way of the advance. In the course of the 81 bombardments as many as 890 bombs, with a total weight of approximately 8900 kilos, were delivered. The total number of kilometers recorded by the aeroplanes of the squadron is approximately 26,000 and they have obtained 600 photographs of the occupied zone from which five large and detailed plans or maps have been prepared and delivered to the high command.

The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, has now returned to Tetuan with his family, and was given a warm reception there by the civil and military elements, who congratulated him on their having been delivered to him the high command of the army in Morocco. At the railway station a representative assembly of all the active elements of Tetuan was assembled, the Grand Vizier being among them.

It is to be noted that there has just been started at Tetuan a new school of higher education for Arabs. Only the Mussulman elements, including the Grand Vizier and the ulemas, the latter being the Moorish doctors of law or professors, were present at the opening ceremony, when the Grand Vizier made a speech in which he related the origin of the school and the general advantages that the Spanish protectorate was bringing to the Moors. Great benefits are expected from this school as the result of which natives in the Spanish zone will not need now to go to Fez to pursue these advanced studies, as has hitherto been the custom.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION INITIATED IN CHINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—As a protest against militarism General Wu Pei-fu, the successful military leader of the recent struggle against the Anfu Club, inaugurated a movement for a convention of the people. He did not suggest any definite object which this convention should aim at nor any means by which it could be called together, but the name has served as a rallying point for all who are interested in constitutional government in China. The real interpretation of the demand for such a convention seems to be the general disbeliever that the Parliament will ever be able to prepare a permanent constitution for the country. There have been several attempts made to formulate this document since 1912 when the Nanking provisional Constitution was adopted, but all have proved to be failures. One reason for this is that they have been drawn up by men educated abroad and more familiar with conditions in other countries than with those of their own country.

It has come to be recognized that any constitution which China adopts must be an outgrowth of the traditions of the people and not a slavish copy of a method which has proved its usefulness in other conditions. Men of experience in administration in their own country who can add to their experience a new outlook upon the world are the men chiefly needed at the present juncture; but these are always the hardest to find. It is especially difficult to secure these men in China, for since the revolution the better men have been content to withdraw from the field of government activity and leave the field to the ambitious and often poorly equipped politicians. A convention may lure these men back to an interest in the future of their land.

GENEROUS ACTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Restoring of Property to German Residents Should Redound to the Credit of the Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The property of those Germans who were either resident or domiciled within the union is to be restored, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, recently announced in the House of Assembly. Out of the assets and property valued at about £13,000,000 the custodian of enemy property has already paid out about £3,000,000. The Premier promised the government would announce its policy in regard to the balance of the assets by the custodian which belonged to Germans not either domiciled or resident in South Africa.

After having given the question the fullest consideration, the government had come to the following conclusion: The Peace Treaty made certain provisions and they wished to keep as far as possible within the terms of that treaty. The Minister of Justice said that the government was going to make certain deductions from those repayments authorized by the Peace Treaty. These deductions authorized by the Treaty were debts due to the nation, and in that connection they had asked for statements of those debts, and these had been sent in, and a large number had been proved to the satisfaction of the custodian and paid out. The total amount so far as they could see of those debts was about £500,000.

Interest to Be Paid

Then there was the property and investments held by their nationals in Germany at the outbreak of war which had been sequestered or confiscated by the German Government, and those had to be repaid by the German Government in terms of the Treaty. If not, they were entitled to bring them into account in making any repayment, and as these had not been paid back, the government proposed to retain an amount of about £500,000 to cover them.

The members would see that of the £10,000,000 that was left after paying out debts and properties to Germans resident or domiciled in this country, they proposed to make a reduction of £1,000,000—£500,000 in respect of property and investments in Germany and the other half due to the nationals. That left £9,000,000. To this amount, the government proposed to add interest at the rate of 4 per cent for the period during which these properties would be vested in the custodian, so far as they had been bearing interest or producing dividends, for of course there were some which had produced practically nothing, and in those cases the government did not propose to add interest. This would add another £1,000,000 to the £9,000,000 to which he had referred, so that at the present date there was a sum of about £10,000,000 to be dealt with. Now, how were they going to deal with it?

Good Faith Relied On

The contemplation of the Peace Treaty was that this money was to be paid over to the reparations fund, but the Peace Treaty left an opening for more generous treatment, and here he might mention that that opening was largely due to the activity which General Botha and himself had been able to bear at the Peace Conference. It was of this opening they wished to avail themselves on this occasion, and the government did not propose to pay this £10,000,000 into the reparations fund, for to do so would be equal to confiscation. It is true that the German Government had undertaken under the Peace Treaty to compensate all their nationals for what losses they had suffered in this way, but even so, it would be a most difficult thing to do. No, the South African Government was not going to confiscate private property of people who in peace time invested their capital in South Africa, counting on the good faith of the people of this country and its government. They thought the whole thing should be dealt with in a different way, and that it would be for the good of the future welfare of South Africa to deal with the matter in a generous manner. To repay the amounts, as was possible, to the par-

ties interested would lead to very great difficulty.

Policy Generous

The government had come to the conclusion that the proper way to deal with this money was to take it as a loan to South Africa for 30 years at 4 per cent, which would be paid to the German Nationals. Certificates would be issued to the people entitled to them, and in order to prevent such certificates again escaping those people, they intended to make them non-transferable for at least five years. He believed that this policy met with the acceptance of the more important parties with whom it had been possible to consult, and he also believed that it was the wish of those people, they were interested. At any rate, they agreed that it was a generous policy. It was undoubtedly the most generous action taken in any country with regard to enemy property. He thought South Africa could well afford it, and he thought it would in the end redound to the credit of this country.

He wished to add one word more, and that was about Southwest Africa. Under the Peace Treaty the government also got the right to deal in the same confiscatory manner with all property in Southwest Africa. The same powers given to an enemy national in Southwest Africa as in South Africa, which meant that the government had the power to confiscate every bit of private property in Southwest Africa, but there, too, they had thought that, although they possessed that abstract power, it would be wrong to make use of it, and the policy of the government there would be as follows: They intended to leave private property severely alone.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIES ARE STRENGTHENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The friendship between the United States and Australia has been strengthened by the visit of Judge H. V. Borst, Grandmaster of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Supreme Court Bench of New York. Judge Borst, who has been in the United States for some time, and who has been particularly appreciated by the Australians, has been enthusiastically received here. In Adelaide Judge Borst repeated the kindly sentiments toward Great Britain which he had uttered in New South Wales and Victoria. His remarks were particularly appropriate in view of the outburst of Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, at Plattsburg in which he was reported as saying that England was America's enemy and would be her enemy for all time.

Dr. Leonard, president of the Commonwealth Club, speaking at a luncheon in Adelaide in honor of Judge Borst, asked the guest "to convey to the great Republic a message of Anglo-American friendship, and it is this: that the turbulent Irish Roman Catholic ecclesiastic has no mandate to speak on behalf of Australia. The attitude and utterances of Dr. Mannix are strongly disapproved by many of his own flock, and his attempt to stir up strife between the United States and the British Empire merits our righteous condemnation. We give the lie direct to the statements that England is, has been, and always will be the enemy of America, a thing inconceivable after the war."

In replying, Judge Borst said that Americans believed in free speech, but not free speech that hinted at sedition and treason. Government existed for the protection of person and property, and the man who preached against that government was not only disloyal to that government but disloyal to his fellow-men. American citizens stood for loyalty to government, and it was no use of any person or set of persons attempting to stir up strife between Britain and America. They were going forward in the same direction for the elevation of the people of the world.

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VOLUNTEERS AND THE IRISH POLICE

Order From Headquarters Directs That They Shall Have No Intercourse With Police Force

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a court-martial recently held in Cork a document found on a volunteer named Thomas Hart contained the following order from the "General Headquarters" dated June 4, 1920: "Volunteers shall have no intercourse with the Royal Irish Constabulary, and shall stimulate and support in every way the boycott of this force ordered by the Dail. Those persons who associate with the Royal Irish Constabulary shall be subjected to the same boycott, and the fact of their association with, and toleration of, this infamous force, shall be kept public in every possible way. Definite lists of such persons in the area of his command shall be prepared and retained by each company, battalion and brigade commander." The sentence imposed on the prisoner was two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

On the recent arrival of the Dublin train at Cork a party of military which was in waiting took charge of all the mails and conveyed them to the Victoria barracks in a motor lorry. A similar occurrence was enacted in Limerick when the goods train, which now carries mails, arrived at the station. It is assumed that the military are imitating the tactics of the Sinn Feiners whose correspondence they evidently mean to intercept and censor. The incoming mails at Kingsbridge have also been removed by the military.

Owing to the difficulty in getting certain members of the staff to carry out their duties, the Great Northern Railway Company announces that their lines to Enniskillen, and the Carrickmacross and Cooteshill branches, will now be suspended. Trains on the Belfast to Dublin line will be curtailed as well as other subsidiary services.

BRITISH BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT'S AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Despite official denials, difficulties have long been brewing in the British National Council of the Brotherhood Movement. Developing out of the "P. S. A." (Pleasant Sunday Afternoon) gatherings, which began to be held in Eng-



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land about a generation ago, the Brotherhood Movement now claims an enrolled membership of over 500,000, and has ramifications all over the world. At the last annual conference held in London in 1918, after addresses by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil and delegates from America and other parts of the world, the World Brotherhood Federation was constituted, and it was decided to hold the next congress in the United States.

In Great Britain the brotherhood movement has developed a huge amorphous body, with a big heart, but rather a small head. It has long needed a strong organizing hand and a powerful directing head. Its potentialities are enormous. While substantial help has been given to the famine-stricken people of Europe and a great deal has been done in advocacy of the League of Nations, much remains to be done along the line of social reconstruction. Large and enthusiastic men's meetings and some women's meetings are held every Sunday afternoon throughout Great Britain, but too often they lack definite objective and educational value. At a private session of this conference the whole position will be frankly discussed for the first time and the issues squarely faced. For years past there has been a great deal of window-dressing, drum-beating, flag-waving and spectacular propaganda—mostly in the future tense—but not much real progress. Various ambitious schemes have been formed or floated, but they are in a state of suspended animation. Headquarters is in dire need of funds. An effective press organ is essential to the furtherance of the interests of the movement. Wisely directed, the British Brotherhood Movement would be, it is felt, not only a great force on the side of national and social progress, but a powerful factor in promoting international fraternity and world peace.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR ON IRISH INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, has written as follows to the Committee of One Hundred on Ireland:

"The British Government has more to gain than anyone in insuring that the truth (about Ireland) is made known to the world. I am, however, unable to bring myself to believe that the truth can be established until there has been a period of quiet in Ireland. Any inquiry undertaken just now, more especially any inquiry undertaken by persons without power to compel the production of books, papers, records, etc., would, in my opinion, lead to a mass of statements, unsupported by verifiable facts, made for propaganda purposes."

While Great Britain would take no steps against any British subject who might wish to give evidence before the committee, the Ambassador explained that the government "could not guarantee that reprisals would not be taken by Sinn Fein extremists in Ireland against persons who had given evidence against certain elements in that movement, should such persons return to Ireland."

The commission of five which will soon begin in Washington a public inquiry on conditions in Ireland is composed as follows, as elected by the Committee of One Hundred:

Jane Addams of Chicago; Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri; Frederick C. Howe of Washington, District of Columbia; James H. Maurer of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and David I. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW CURRENCY BASIS PROPOSED

Plan Proposed by London Banker Would Change Currency Basis in the British Empire From Gold to Bills of Exchange

MONTREAL, Quebec.—To stabilize inter-empire currency by changing to a currency based on bills of exchange from the present currency based on gold, is the object of the visit now being made to Canada by John F. Darling, an eminent banking authority of London, England. Mr. Darling has spent several weeks in Canada, and, when interviewed at the office of the British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, stated that he had gone into the subject carefully with many banking and financial institutions in different parts of Canada. Those connected with such institutions, he said, had received the scheme with remarkable favor, it being looked on as a sound, scientific basis for the stabilization of the inter-empire rate of exchange. The supply of gold, Mr. Darling explained, is insufficient now to continue as the basis of currency, and it is, moreover, not elastic. A basis of bills of exchange is the last word, from the scientific point of view, representing commodities in transit through the Empire, or between the Empire and a foreign country. By rigorously limiting bills to a three months' term, or less, he considers there will be attained a sound currency, incapable of inflation, since it would automatically expand and contract with the movement of goods and prices.

An Empire Bank

To achieve this end it is proposed to establish an empire bank with headquarters in London, and branches in financial centers throughout the British Empire. These banks would act as clearing houses with each other and with local banks and—the crux of the whole scheme—would make their transfers at par anywhere within the Empire. There are only 125 banks in the Empire, Mr. Darling said, and all they would need to do would be to transfer their debit and credit balances against each other to the local clearing house branch of the Empire bank. Should it be necessary to make immediate transfers to other parts of the Empire, it would be done forthwith by cable, saving time and the cost of shipments of gold. The gold basis has vanished, said Mr. Darling, owing to inflated currency, and the basis now is government credit—a bad one as it has been tremendously extended by the war. A bill of exchange, against commodities in transit and usually for goods already sold, is a truly scientific basis, said Mr. Darling, and the proceeds of the goods are available to meet the bill when it matures. "We thus establish a close relationship," said he, "between the movement and price of goods and the supply of potential currency."

Plan Formed by Exchange Dealers

"This project has been accepted most easily by exchange dealers," said Mr. Darling, "for it is merely an extension of their business, and some banking authorities have not grasped so readily that such an empire bank would provide simply a system of recording and transferring debit and credit balances between different parts of the Empire. It would be a matter of no moment to the Empire bank at which of its branches the balance is kept; the rise and fall of balances would be transferred by cable, and would be accompanied by falls and rises of corresponding balances in other banks."

"Inter-empire trade would be settled easily. If Canada shipped goods to Australia, and Australia to Canada, payments would be made by bills of exchange, and there would be a balance shown maybe to the credit of Australia in the empire bank branch there, and to the debit of Canada in the Canadian branch. These debit and credit balances would be periodically transferred to the headquarters bank. There would exist nothing to create a rate of exchange, and throughout the Empire it would automatically disappear, and the currency or one part would be worth its face value at any other."

"If Australia shipped wool to the United States, and Canada bought coal from the United States, there would be a rate of exchange, but it would be the same for Canada as Australia. Should a foreign country attempt to impose a different rate on any part of the Empire, that part would simply transfer the collection of its account to another, but in practice that would not occur. With the Empire there will be no rates of exchange, when the basis of bills of exchange currency is adopted, but they would still remain with foreign countries. But the effect would be to strengthen immensely the empire currency against foreign currencies."

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
165 BROADWAY, New York, October 26, 1920.
For the purpose of the sale of bonds to stockholders, to be held on November 18, 1920, the stock transfer books will be closed on October 31, 1920, at 5:00 P.M. and will be reopened on November 19, 1920, at 10:00 A.M.
JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS

Whenever the New York securities market shows signs of an advance the call money rate is raised and the advance stops. Call money advanced to 10 per cent yesterday and the market declined slightly. Over 800,000 shares of stocks changed hands on the New York exchange, with the net result that United States Steel lost one-half of a point. The London market was dull, all activity being suspended, awaiting the settlement of the coal strike.

Both markets were steady. Cotton made slight advances, also wheat, but the close in both was weak.

ENGINEERS OPEN COOPERATIVE BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The first co-operative commercial bank in the country—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland—will open its doors next Monday morning. It was announced yesterday by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood. He made this announcement upon receiving word from John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, that final authorization had been granted.

According to Mr. Stone's statement the purpose of the new institution is to serve the cause of the working people by developing for their use an institution where they may obtain loans, invest their savings and generally receive cooperation in their financial dealings. Mr. Stone has also announced that the bank's service will be extended to immigrants.

The capital of the bank is \$1,000,000 with a paid-in surplus of \$100,000. The stock is owned exclusively by the Brotherhood and its members. "We expect to receive the deposits of \$5,000 members and 892 local divisions," said Mr. Stone. "We will invest the insurance and savings funds of our members and their widows. We will draw wills and trust agreements for our customers and help them to build new homes."

DIVIDENDS

The B. F. Goodrich Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 4, and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 21.

The Continental Paper Bag Mills have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 15 to stock of record November 8.

The Norfolk & Western Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable December 18 to stock of record November 30.

The Mahoning Investment Company has declared an extra dividend of \$4 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 24.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the regular dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable November 20 to stock of record November 10, in the first three quarters of this year payments of 5 per cent were made on this issue.

The Lehigh Coal Navigation Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 30 to stock of record October 30.

The West India Sugar Finance Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on common stock, payable December 8 to stock of record November 17, and \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 9.

The Diamond Match Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30. The Royal Bank of Canada has declared a bonus of 2 per cent, making the total distribution to the shareholders for 1920 total 14 per cent. Sir H. S. Holt, the president, states that this is the best year the bank has had and the shareholders should share the benefits. The bonus is payable December 15 to holders of record

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.46½	\$4.86½
France (Paris)	.9625	.9200
France (Belgian)	.9674	.9320
Lire	.0273	.0230
Guilder	.3032	.4020
German marks	.01535	.2382
Canadian dollar	.98½	—

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SOUND FINANCE IS GERMAN PROBLEM

Finance Minister Shows Conditions Said to Be Essential Before Germany Can Pay Her Peace Treaty Indemnities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In the third of the reports dealing with Germany's financial and industrial situation—the first two reports have already been analyzed in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor—the German finance ministry describes the conditions, which, in the view of some of the leading German financiers and industrialists it has consulted on the point, are essential before any attempt can be made to pay the indemnities imposed by the Peace Treaty. Some of the conditions in question, as set out in the memorandum under review, may be summarized as follows:

Economic peace: Under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty it is impossible, for because of the so-called reprisal clauses therein contained, Germany is unable to revive her commerce or put her finances on a sound footing. There can be no hope, it is stated, in the report under consideration, for an economic revival as long as the possibility exists, as it does, according to the terms of the Peace Treaty, that Germany can be blockaded, her foreign capital seized, and military measures adopted against her.

Need of Closed Customs

Economic unity: The economic and customs unity of Germany should be guaranteed. Without a complete and closed customs frontier no improvement in industry or finance can be looked for. Frugality and economy can only be practiced if the flood of luxury goods is prevented from swamping Germany. If the clauses of the Peace Treaty giving favorable trade conditions, so far as Germany is concerned, to Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, and Poland, are used to overrun Germany with more goods than are necessary, a grave blow will be struck at the country's financial stability.

Upper Silesia: The exclusion of Upper Silesia from the economic jurisdiction of Germany would render impossible any attempt on her part to pay the indemnities demanded by the Peace Treaty. For over 150 years Upper Silesia has formed part of Germany and has always been one of her greatest sources for the supply of raw materials.

Burdens of Occupation

Financial burdens of occupation: If the allied occupation in the west of Germany is to continue on its present scale at least the maximum yearly cost to Germany should be fixed. The present occupation costs Germany the yearly sum of 3,000,000,000 marks, or the sum which the German delegates at the Paris Peace Conference proposed as Germany's total yearly indemnity. Restitution: The restitution of all goods and materials stolen from the territory occupied by the German troops should be provided for in the general terms for reparation.

Merchant shipping: To meet her financial and economic obligations, Germany must be left a certain portion of her merchant shipping. If Germany could import merely a fraction of the raw materials she needs an enormous saving would be effected to the obvious advantage of the indemnities account. A tonnage of 13,600,000 is the minimum so required. The experts, whose conclusions are embodied in the report issued by the German finance ministry, sum up the essential conditions required for payment of the German indemnities, as follows:

Trade Peace Necessary

Trade peace must be assured to Germany by the elimination of clauses in the Peace Treaty entitling the Allies to adopt, in certain circumstances, measures of reprisal. Germany's customs unity must be guaranteed.

Free intercourse with East Prussia through the so-called "Polish corridor" must be assured.

The charges of the allied occupation should be lessened or limited.

Adequate shipping should be left to Germany.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION

Five Year Secured 7½% Convertible Gold Notes

To the Holders of Temporary Notes of the Above Issue:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Definitive Notes with coupons attached will be ready on and after November 1, 1920, for delivery in exchange for Temporary Notes of the above issue, upon surrender thereof at the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Trust Department, No. 57 Broadway, New York City. All holders of Temporary Notes are requested to exchange the same Definitive Notes with coupons as promptly as possible before November 1, 1920. It is important that this exchange be effected before November 15, 1920, when the first interest coupon is payable.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION
By J. FLETCHER FARRELL, Treasurer.
Dated October 28, 1920.

DENMARK BUTTER TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Danish dairy delegation now in the United States is trying to arrange for regular shipments to the United States of 500,000 pounds of butter weekly, as Denmark, whose greatest industry is dairying, has a surplus of butter due to the fact that England buys less than formerly. Denmark buys large quantities of raw materials in the United States, so George Bech, Danish consul-general in New York, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and although she cannot hope to make her exports to America equal her imports from America, she would like to establish more of a balance and bring about closer trade relations between the two countries. This proposed regular shipment of butter would help, Mr. Bech thought, and at the same time would not in any way disarrange the American market for its domestic butter. He said he hoped that arrangements would be made to begin these regular shipments very soon.

Mr. Bech added that Denmark imported large quantities of raw materials and finished products from the United States, also. Grain, corn, and fodder of all kinds were also among the exports. Imports during the first eight months of 1920, he said, amounted to about \$60,000,000.

SOUTH AMERICA BUYS LIVE STOCK

American pure-bred animals, to the value of \$400,000, were sold in South America, says a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, during the first six months of this year, and live-stock commissioners sent to South America to develop the American purebred industry in that country report that the field is very promising. Even in out-of-the-way places where transportation facilities are poor purebred hogs and high-grade and purebred bulls have been found by the commissioners.

LITHUANIA SUFFERS FROM INFLATION

Currency of Nation Is Controlled by Germany—Appeal for Financial Assistance Is Made to the League of Nations

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Lithuania is a republic having an area about three times as great as Belgium and a total population of 4,500,000, according to the statement submitted to the International Financial Conference. It declared independence February 16, 1918.

The principal harbor is Memel and principal inland city, Vilna. Agriculture is the chief activity, 80 per cent of the population being engaged in that pursuit. Principal products are rye, oats, potatoes and flax. Cattle raising is also an important industry. Before the war there were 20,000 workmen employed in mills and factories but the Germans destroyed all industrial establishments. The work of restoration is progressing satisfactorily.

Lithuanian currency is suffering from inflation to approximately the same extent that German currency is. In fact Germany appropriated the right to issue paper marks in Lithuania and still exercises that right.

The Lithuanian mark, issued by a German loan bank, in exchange for and on presentation of German marks, is guaranteed by Germany. It has a value equal to the German mark and is freely exchanged for the latter in commercial transactions between Lithuania and Germany. It is to be noted that in these transactions there is a trade balance in Lithuania's favor. Both currencies are legal tender, and, as both are guaranteed by Germany, are subject to the same rate of exchange. They supply about one

and one-half billion marks of currency.

The 1920 budget shows that total expenses of the Lithuanian Government amount to 768,000,000 marks, of which 487,000,000 marks are for national defense and 115,000,000 marks for "means of communication."

The following table shows the sources of revenue:

REVENUES	Marks
Direct taxes	60,000,000
Indirect taxes and customs	137,000,000
Railways, waterways, post office, telegraph and telephone	98,000,000
Domainial property (forests, factories, land, etc.)	136,000,000
Commercial monopolies (flax sale of American stocks, etc.)	229,000,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Total	684,000,000
Deficit to be met by loan	84,030,000
Total	768,030,000

This \$4,030,000 deficit will rapidly be met as the agricultural reforms are carried out. The divisions of large properties amongst small cultivators will guarantee both political and economic stability and will intensify agricultural production.

The government also has great expectations from the utilization of state forests. It is estimated that an annual profit of 150,000,000 marks will accrue to the state from this source alone.

Revenue from resources will enable the budget to be balanced and leave an appreciable surplus to be devoted to public improvements.

Once this balance is assured, the government will consider as one of its chief duties the withdrawal of German marks and the establishment of a stable monetary system. This will be the first task of the proposed bank of issues.

Lithuania must devote considerable sums to the repair of the railways, the public highways, telephone systems, etc., and for these purposes she will endeavor to obtain long-term credits abroad.

Lithuania has appealed to the League of Nations for assistance in the economic reconstruction of the republic.

FRENCH COMMERCE RECOVERS RAPIDLY

Country Is Steadily Returning to Pre-War Basis—Exports Increasing, Imports Decreasing

Figures compiled by the Bankers Trust Company's foreign information department show an increase of over 5,500,000,000 francs—about 160 per articles, compared with the corresponding period of 1919. Furthermore, the exports of manufactures in eight months of 1920 were 2,000,000,000 francs, or 30 per cent greater than the French imports of manufactured articles. This return is particularly significant because in the same period of 1919 French imports of manufactured articles were almost 200 per cent in the exports of manufactured cent in excess of exports of manufactures.

The figures in detail are:

	1920	1919
Exports—	Jan 1-Aug 31	Jan 1-Aug 31
Raw materials	3,215,450,000	857,755,000
Mfg goods	9,228,852,000	3,382,894,000
Food products	1,299,809,000	824,440,000
Parcel post	664,787,000	548,619,000
Total francs	14,408,138,000	5,743,718,000
Imports—	Jan 1-Aug 31	Jan 1-Aug 31
Raw materials	11,324,485,000	8,318,751,000
Mfg goods	7,117,781,000	6,748,437,000
Food products	6,119,929,000	6,658,153,000
Total francs	24,561,195,000	21,743,246,000

Another evidence of French recuperation is disclosed by the food exports in the table. These comprise delicacies for which France was noted in pre-war days. The returns, it will be noted, show an increase of over 100 per cent in these exports during the periods contrasted. Moreover, the imports of foodstuffs have declined, indicating France's progress in feeding herself.

BOSTON TO BE PORT

Boston is to be a regular port in the service of the Scandinavian-American steamship line.

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\$13,000,000

The Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated November 1, 1920

Due November 1, 1940

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Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100; registrable as to principal only; fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples; interchangeable. Callable, as a whole or in part, at any time on 60 days' notice at 110 on or prior to November 1, 1930, at 107½ during the next three years, at 105 during the next three years, at 103 during the next three years, and at 101 during the last year before maturity; plus accrued interest in each case.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 without deduction for Federal Income Tax up to 2½%

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon Completion of Present Financing).

Funded Debt:

Underlying divisional 5% Bonds (closed mortgages)	\$1,989,000
First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (this issue)	\$13,000,000
Ten Year 8% Secured Gold Notes	2,250,000

Capital Stock:

Preferred Stock, 8% Cumulative	1,800,000
Common Stock	\$6,000,000

*Application for the issuance of \$1,000,000 additional Common Stock is pending before The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

From a letter of Mr. R. P. Stevens, President, we further summarize:

BUSINESS: Company will acquire properties which supply electric power and light within a highly developed, prosperous and rapidly growing industrial territory of about 600 square miles, in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, midway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, including Youngstown, serving a population in excess of 300,000. The company also will own certain electric railway lines directly or through subsidiary companies.

SECURITY: To be a direct first mortgage on the main power plant having installed generating capacity of 60,000 H. P., and on all the high tension transmission lines and a first lien on a large part of the distribution systems, and also (either directly or through collateral trust) by a lien on all the remainder of the system, subject only to \$1,989,000 divisional bonds.

EARNINGS: for year ending August 31, 1920, are more than 1.84 times the annual interest charges on this issue and underlying bonds. The properties to be acquired show an increase of kilowatt-hour output of more than 150% in five years.

SINKING FUND: Annual Sinking Fund accruing from November 1, 1921, payable semi-annually, 1% per annum to November 1, 1930, and 1½% per annum thereafter, to be used for purchase or call and retirement of First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

FRANCHISES: Principal franchises in Ohio extend beyond the maturity of these bonds, and practically all those in Pennsylvania are without limit of time.

We recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 96½ and accrued interest, yielding about 7.85%

Bonds offered when, as and if issued and delivered to us, subject to approval of legal matters by our counsel

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The National City Company

Blair & Co., Inc.

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Bonbright & Co., Inc.

Graham, Parsons & Co.

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

CONFESSION MADE IN
WHISKY RING CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The surrender of Mike Heitler, implicated in recent whisky ring scandals, has given the federal authorities much new evidence, which was placed before the grand jury here this week by John J. Kelley, Assistant United States District Attorney. Shortly after Heitler's surrender, following search made for him by federal officers since Monday, he was placed under arrest in connection with the recent \$175,000 whisky robbery, which he is charged with having engineered, and a federal warrant was asked for charging him with conspiracy to violate the prohibition enforcement act.

His confession, which is said to have been made in an attempt to clear himself while implicating others higher up, was made as the result of questioning by Charles F. Cline, United States District Attorney, and Frank Richardson, special federal investigator from Washington. Heitler's statement is said to deal with three recent whisky transactions, one of which was the deal by which a number of saloon men were relieved of liquor stocks valued at \$175,000, which they had removed unlawfully from a Rock Island car in the Chicago freight yards.

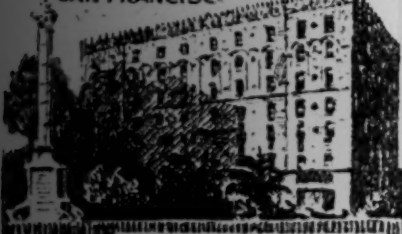
TEACHERS' PAY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Massachusetts—An increase of \$150 a year to school-teachers has been voted by the Quincy School Committee, to become operative January 1.

HOTELS

WESTERN

HOTEL PLAZA
SAN FRANCISCO

At Union Square

The Plaza gives the best of value in the three important things in hotel accommodations—

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—Quiet luxury and good taste characterize our service.
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—Orchestra under direction of Mr. Murray Hill.
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EDUCATIONAL

HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CHINA

The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a country of so many contradictions as China, educational progress can be estimated only by comparing the experiences of individuals in all positions, including both foreign teachers and those who, as native pupils, have been trained under them. Not long since, the views of Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, were expressed at considerable length, and it now appears that Mr. Pott, the head of St. John's College, Shanghai, where Mr. Sze was educated, has been spending a short holiday in the British Isles. He is returning to China by way of America.

While Mr. and Mrs. Pott did not come back with the object of extending raising funds, or otherwise extending their work, the head of St. John's has been carefully studying the present aspects of western education, very possibly with an idea of introducing changes in his own institution. The students have plenty of initiative in certain directions; for instance, they have clearly defined views as to how the college, which trains some 500 of them, should be run.

On one or two occasions recently they have put forward a demand for a suspension of the college courses to permit them to carry on political agitation outside. In one case such agitation was planned in connection with the Japanese boycott, and in the other against any direct negotiations of China with Japan for a deal over Shantung. The college naturally felt unable to accede to either request, but it shows the extent to which politics are intermingled in China with education.

The spread of Western education in China is of great interest at the present moment, more especially as all arrangements are in the melting pot. Many years ago Lord Curzon, then Bishop of Exeter, was interested in the establishment of a university in China to be conducted on Western lines. Unfortunately there was associated with the scheme a certain man of erratic thinking, who subsequently established the International Institute in Peking and, coming out strongly on the German side during the war, was deported. Since then the university idea has largely lapsed, so that if the University of Hong Kong could reduce its fees (which are very high, mainly owing to the paucity of endowments) it might become the Chinese university of the near future. As things are it has to be carried on without much connection with the mainland, although students who are well enough off to go to it.

Otherwise, Western education is imparted only at the various colleges on the Chinese mainland or in Japan. In the one case English is the language in which the education is imparted, and in the other Japanese. The student must learn either the one or the other before he can hope to be educated "in the various courses. Hitherto most Chinese students have gone to Japan, not because the education is better but because it is cheaper. Before the war there were 13,000 Chinese attending the Japanese universities, but now, owing to anti-Japanese feeling in China, the numbers have dropped to 3,000 and are not likely in the near future to increase in any marked degree.

All the professors in Japan are Japanese who have studied the subjects they teach in Europe, and there is a note of cynicism on the part of experts as to the value of much of their teaching. The story of the Chinese student who followed a course on "agriculture," and who, on returning to China, obtained a post at a native college, has already been told, but it deserves to be repeated. Unfortunately soon afterward the notes of the lectures he was delivering were destroyed. Having thought gravely over his position, the lecturer decided that the only way open to him was to go back to Japan and go through the course again to get a new set of notes.

On the other hand, the Western colleges which exist in China do endeavor to ground their pupils very thoroughly, and that a new educated class of young Chinese is springing up. Besides Mr. Alfred Sze, Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to the United States and the Chinese Minister (before the war) to Germany, there are students at St. John's College. There the education imparted is essentially practical because the Chinese student goes with the object of being able later on to earn his livelihood. Such courses as political economy, engineering, economics and history, always draw a large number of students, many of them open the way to employment in government channels. A college like St. John's is compelled to introduce a stiff entrance examination since there are always four times more applicants than can be accepted. The average age of such students is from 22 to 24, though some are older, and the cost of tuition is about 800 Mexican dollars a year.

At the end of the college course a number of students leave for post-graduate training abroad. The majority go to America, where the universities do not, as in the case of Oxford and Cambridge, insist on a knowledge of the classics, but are prepared to accept instead a proved knowledge of Chinese. There is indeed a great movement in China toward western education. Little importance is attached nowadays to the study of Confucianism; it may, indeed, be that old ideals have been too quickly overturned before the new ones were properly understood or appreciated.

Dr. Pott, like all educationists in

China, would welcome any extension of higher education on Western lines. Funds are urgently needed if this is to be brought about, and it is therefore hoped that the British Government will bring itself up to date by earmarking at least a portion of the unpaid Boxer indemnity for this purpose.

In any case, the student movement in China is a very strong one. It is wonderfully well organized right through the country, and it is quite capable of exercising political pressure on the government of the day. To speak frankly, ministers are a little afraid of it, but none the less it affords one of the greatest hopes for the China of the future. For this reason, too, it interests every nation of the world to see that the movement proceeds on right and stable lines.

NATIVE EDUCATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Those interested in native education in South Africa have been expecting for some time the publication of the report of the Commission on Native Education in the Cape Province. It is now issued as an annexure to the Superintendent-General's report for 1919. The commission held its sittings at Umtata and King William's Town in June and July of last year. Besides missionaries and government officials it contained four native members, a fact that gave it an unusual character.

Anyone seeking information as to the growth of native education will turn to an appendix written by W. Carmichael, magistrate of Tsolo and a member of the commission. This historical review shows how the schools have increased until, in the Cape Province alone, their number is 1,600. This includes industrial and training institutions as well as the primary schools.

Throughout the report there is manifested an intention to bring native schools more into line with European. Thus it is recommended that native children should have the same privilege that English and Dutch children enjoy; namely that they should be allowed to take their classes up to and including Standard IV, in their own language, English or Dutch being taught as a language from the earliest stages.

A syllabus of instruction suitable for native schools was carefully prepared by certain members of the commission, and is also appended to the report. The commissioners put it on record, as representing the consensus of enlightened opinion, that the scope and aim of native education should be limited only by the capacity of the students to benefit thereby. They consider that there should be no lowering of the standard of native, as compared with European education, and they therefore recommend that native schools should be graded and classified like European schools. Their desire is that elementary education should be free.

Salaries of native teachers are held to be too low; the commissioners recommend that a graded scale of emoluments and pensions should be fixed. At the same time they would raise the educational standard of entrance for training, and the department is advised to institute a higher as well as a lower teachers' certificate. Since Dr. Viljoen, the Superintendent-General of Education, was chairman of the commission, any advice tendered to the department is likely to be well heeded. Another recommendation is that there should be a chief inspector of native education, as of European, and that both systems should be united under the control of the Department of Public Education for the Province. It is also proposed that district education committees should be established and that on these should sit representatives of native council, where these exist, and that elsewhere native parents should be represented.

EDUCATION NOTES

An interesting and useful gift has recently been made to the London School of Economics by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, a daughter of Richard Cobden—nothing less than Dunford House, the residence of the great statesman. Situated near Midhurst, near the South Downs, this estate of 150 to 200 acres is to be used by students and others for rest, study and research, besides more distinctly holiday purposes. As a contrast with "Claremont," where the School of Education is housed, Dunford House will be welcome to many a London University scholar.

A new honors school is in contemplation at Oxford. The measure is to come before congregation this term and the title to be proposed is the Honors School of Philosophy, Politics and Economy. Included among obligatory subjects are the following: Moral and political philosophy, British history (political, economic and constitutional from 1760), history and philosophy from Descartes, political economy, prescribed books and special subjects, with special reference either to philosophy or politics or economics, and unprepared translations.

Students in the electrical engineering courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been given access to all shop and sales activities of the General Electric Company, which has a large plant at Lynn, Massachusetts.

A course on vacuum tubes, given by Prof. Peter I. Wold of the department of physics, has been begun at Union College. The course will deal with the use of vacuum tubes and the phenomena

in connection with them, and will be open to seniors in electrical and chemical engineering courses and to graduate students.

A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, has been chosen as chairman of the state commission on educational research to administer a fund of \$100,000 a year set aside by the directors of the commonwealth fund of New York City for the investigation of school methods and practices. The annual income from the general commonwealth fund is about \$1,000,000. The other members of the committee are Director Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago; Prof. Paul Monroe, New York University; Dr. Leonard Ayres, Russell Sage Foundation; and Prof. E. P. Cubberly, Leland Stanford Junior University.

GIFTS TO FRENCH
UNIVERSITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The spectacle of a Minister appealing to the public for private donations on behalf of the French universities, colleges and other scholastic establishments, may appear somewhat strange. But Mr. Andrew Honnorat, who is the head of the Ministry of Public Instruction, believes that he may thus ask for assistance without reflecting upon the efficiency of the State. The State recognizes its responsibilities but it does not hesitate to acknowledge that it is not rich and that if France is to maintain her supremacy in the arts, the sciences and in letters, a united effort is necessary.

Moreover, it is not so much a question of receiving fresh gifts as of directing those gifts which now pour into the schools into the right channels. France is full of benefactors. The Académie Française, the Institut, the Université are charged every year with the distribution of an immense number of prizes, some small, some large. Any serious-minded scholar may, if he chooses to devote his efforts to the winning of prizes, obtain many. It is precisely the same for writers. There exists a host of annual prizes, many of them of little value but together representing considerable sums of money. These prizes are continually multiplying.

Now the Minister of Public Instruction while not deprecating the system of prizes to be awarded to students, musicians, writers, does assert that these prizes only benefit individuals and often are of small benefit even to these individuals, whereas there are open to those who wish to give many ways which would benefit the schools and the institutions as a whole.

Thus while the Institut de France is made the distributor of many awards the Institut itself is poor. The French universities are not properly equipped. Games and recreations cannot be afforded. What they need, says Mr. Honnorat in effect, is the layout of a new school. If instead of a small prize somebody gave a piano! What gratitude if instead of presenting a little sum of money to a single scholar donors would present all the scholars with a tennis net or a game of croquet!

Certainly the name of the donor is attached to a prize, but it might just as easily be attached to a laboratory or a library. For the first time a public minister has intimated that the prize-giving system in France has been overdone. Every week Mr. Honnorat is called upon to approve the foundation of a new prize which is set up to perpetuate the name of someone and he has come to the conclusion that often the money thus expended might better be applied in another direction. "I believe," he says in a circular which he has just sent out, "that the attention of private persons who might desire to make gifts or legacies for works of public utility should be constantly drawn toward the needs of our universities and that they should be exactly informed of the best means of satisfying those needs, thus being enabled to render real service to their localities and to France in general. We lack many things such as play grounds and open air schools. The gift or merely the temporary concession of a piece of ground would be the most useful contribution to the welfare and development of the youth of France. To complete the furnishing of a college, the equipment of a technical school, to decorate walls which are too often bare, to enrich museums, to add to popular libraries—all this might be done by families in the most modest situation."

He addresses this circular to lawyers who are often consulted in such matters. The newspapers have taken up the appeal of Mr. Honnorat and are urging those who wish to encourage French intellectual activities to bear in mind first how they can best help. It is certainly not in investing in a comparatively large sum of money which produces each year a comparatively paltry prize that they are rendering real aid; for there are too many prizes. The capital sum might better be employed for immediate purposes which would add to the enjoyment and the advantages of a large number.

Certainly the idea is deeply rooted in France that the country must remain an intellectual leader of the world. It is felt that in more material matters she has been surpassed by richer nations. Therefore there is all the more reason why her libraries and her laboratories, which are often poorly equipped, her chairs to which is often attached the most meager salary, shall receive the benefit of private gifts. The example of America is often cited. It is private initiative, it is declared, which has made American universities models of installation, and which has facilitated a systematic development of which the importance is more clearly seen each day.

REFORMS URGED IN
VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—An appeal to the people of Victoria, for the continued education of their children from the age of 14, has been made by Mr. Frank Tate, the Director of Education in this State. The report is made to the Victorian government, but the lessons it seeks to teach are bounded in application only by the Australian seas.

Mr. Tate has long been recognized beyond Australia as one of the pioneers of modern education. The magnificent work which Victoria's children accomplished, under his guidance, during the war was described at length in The Christian Science Monitor, and he has received congratulations from the United States Bureau of Education.

"I have endeavored," he says in his report to the Victorian government, "to present the case for an extension of the provisions for continued education beyond the age of 14 years as a great educational opportunity for the State and a great educational obligation also. This obligation is a pressing one and cannot be avoided."

The Director of Education points out that if a new world is to emerge, based upon the ideals of democracy, from the tremendous upheaval of the great war, there must be the most complete facilities for the development of the individual by education. Democracy, he declares, rests upon popular education.

"We cannot ignore the widespread social discontent now manifesting itself," says Mr. Tate. "One aid to the removal of the bitter sense of injustice felt by so many today is to provide fully the means for self-development, and then sweep away any obstacles which prevent talent and character from making themselves felt."

"The man who is not uneasy as to the future of Australia, after a little reflection upon certain incidents of our local history in the war period, must be blind to the significance of things. The great world crisis, which should have brought all sections of our people more closely together for their mutual interest, has been the means of developing more acutely our political, industrial and religious differences. Methods arising out of ignorance and selfishness will not avail to cure the troubles that face us. The way out is to produce a fine and still finer type of citizen. It is here that education can do so much. Its task, as defined in the English Education Act of 1918, is no less than to prepare for the freedom and responsibilities of adult life."

Mr. Tate regrets the fact that when the foundations of Victoria's education system were laid, by the Act of 1872, the ideals of public education current in England at that time were accepted. "We could hardly have chosen worse for the layout of a new system of popular education for a democratic community," he says, continuing:

"There are still too many in our midst, often in representative positions in the press, in the pulpit, and in politics, who have not advanced with the times, and who still resent any attempt to provide for the masses any education higher than elementary, unless it is distinctively vocational. They fall to see that in Australia we are all citizens, and that our citizenship demands opportunity for complete manhood and womanhood, demands, in short, three things: preparation for the care and support of ourselves and our families; preparation for civic duties and responsibility; and preparation for spending our leisure well and worthily."

Beholding the class consciousness which is apparent in Australia's social and industrial scheme of things, Mr. Tate declares that he knows of no better way to minimize that hindrance than to extend, improve, and popularize our state system of education. That the Education Department has had no effective help from any of the great church organizations in its endeavor to provide a training for young Victorians beyond the stage of the elementary school is set forth in the report, which adds that, instead, the endeavor "has had determined opposition from leading members of these organizations." Mr. Tate finds, however, "gratifying evidence that church organizations are beginning to make a more liberal view of the question of national education."

A plea for a changed attitude on the part of the public press is made very seriously by Mr. Tate, who urges encouragement and constructive criticism in place of the smartly written, destructive article.

As a preliminary to outlining his scheme for continuation education, the director sets forth many of the weaknesses of Victoria's education system. He finds that in the metropolitan area of Melbourne alone there are upward of 20,000 boys and girls between 14 and 18 years who are not to be found on the rolls of any educational establishment. This is not the fault of the children nor of their parents.

He says that, apart from a few private secondary schools, a metropolitan population of 723,000 persons is served by five high schools with an enrollment of 1946 and nine technical schools with an enrollment of 5975. Sydney is much ahead of Melbourne, as it has 12 high schools with more than 4000 pupils for its population of 792,000.

The present day methods in Australia too often sacrifice the future of youths to the supposed necessities of the industrial situation. Boys are engaged for their commercial utility and discharged as soon as their usefulness as "boys" is at an end. Mr. Tate

points out that the State loses heavily in the end, and that refusal to face this question is false national economy.

The Director of Education, in his report, placed before the government "only such advances as may readily be grafted upon the existing organization, a comparatively small expenditure," therefore he did not advocate the establishment of compulsory continuation classes. Summarized, his recommendations are as follows:

A steady increase in the number of technical schools is advocated, all new schools to have a junior school in close relationship. A clear distinction should be drawn between technical education in its higher aspects and industrial or trade training. Higher technical education should be given in central institutions fed by other schools.

Day training for young workmen and apprentices should be provided, with the cooperation of employers, and if adequate time is provided for a full course, elements of social and civic training should be added to all purely technical courses. A system of registration should be developed in the skilled trades.

An increase from five to at least ten high schools in the metropolitan area is recommended, with separate schools for boys and girls. Vocational training should be provided by each high school in the later years of its courses.

The greatest result with the least additional expenditure may be looked for from the establishment of central schools. Until the demand is overtaken 10 such schools should be established each year, mainly in the metropolitan area. These central schools should aim at providing a third year course which it is practicable to retain pupils until the end of their fifteenth year.

"This third-year course should be vocational in character. As it produces results, I am convinced that we shall follow the example of Scotland, and insist upon extending the age of compulsory day schooling. What could be more illogical than an education act releasing girls from school at 14 years, and a shops and factories act prohibiting their employment until 15 years," Mr. Tate says.

Educational and military authority should confer as to the best method of bringing the military training of junior and senior cadets into harmony with the work of day and evening schools. Elements of social training should be linked up with the military training.

High schools and higher elementary schools should be extended steadily through provincial centers. Central schools should be established in suitable centers, to which groups of pupils from the surrounding smaller schools might be drafted for an additional year's course of vocational character.

On the question of agricultural education, the report heartily indorses the recommendation of Mr. A. E. V. Richardson, agricultural superintendent of the State Agricultural Department. These recommendations include provision for the establishment of a school of agriculture at the university. In connection with the agricultural colleges the amount of routine work should be reduced and practical and technical studies in stock judging, farm machinery, farm engineering, forge work and wood work, substituted.

Instructive in crop production, etc., and short winter courses are advocated, also the liberalizing of the course of study at the agricultural colleges by the inclusion of strong courses in subjects which make for good citizenship.

A supervisor of agricultural education should be appointed who would supervise, direct, and develop agricultural teaching in elementary schools and high schools. The introduction of boys' agricultural clubs is strongly recommended.

The introduction of home projects on lines similar to those conducted in the United States is recommended. The laying down of a uniform syllabus of instruction in agriculture in the elementary schools is strongly commended, as it is held that the syllabus for agriculture should be elastic and should be modified to suit local and seasonal conditions.

"To make agriculture a compulsory subject in all rural schools in Victoria, without first making provision for training teachers in agriculture and providing an organization for the supervision of teaching, would be a grave mistake."

SUMMER SCHOOLS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the last few years there has been a striking increase in the number of summer schools or conferences held in England. The most important of these have been at Oxford or Cambridge, usually during the long vacation, in August or September. For these months, or the greater part of them, the college buildings are standing empty, and the college staffs are necessarily retained through the vacations, are unemployed. Obviously these summer schools could find no more convenient home than in these universities, where buildings and staff are ready waiting for them. The experience of the past two years has shown that the universities can gain appreciable financial assistance from the conferences, which are therefore very welcome to them.

But a far more important feature of the summer schools is the work they have done in enabling different sections of the community to keep in touch with one another. During September, while the Philosophical Congress was being housed in New College and Christ Church, Balliol had thrown open its doors to a conference of works managers and

trade union leaders. Such conferences are becoming more frequent and certainly have succeeded in producing in one or two smaller industries a feeling of good will between masters and men, which is essential to any solution of the industrial problem.

Another summer school from this year was for rural and elementary teachers. The rural teachers especially were hearty in appreciation of what they had gained from the contact with the university, and the discussions that took place. Again, the Workers Educational Association has made use of the facilities at Oxford and Cambridge in arranging summer conferences in connection with their adult education schemes. Other annual meetings include the "New Ideals in Education" conference, the Fabian Summer School, and the League of Nations Summer School. There is no question but that these gatherings exert a wide-reaching influence today, in bringing together different classes and sections of the community for discussions on questions of common interest.

MUSIC AND THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For the first time since the inauguration of the annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, music has received official recognition and two papers on musical subjects have been included among those read.

Dr. J. Lloyd Williams was responsible for the first of these papers, the subject of which was "Welsh Traditional Music." He commenced by referring to some length to the influence of the harp on Welsh national music.

One of the most ancient of musical instruments, the harp, was known in Egypt and Assyria as well as among the Hebrews, the Hebrew harp, indeed, being probably more akin to the lyre. It has been associated with each branch of the Celtic races, one of the oldest extant being an Irish harp in Trinity College, Dublin, dating from the fourteenth century. The Welsh harp is similar to the Irish, but the Scottish harp is smaller, being only about three feet high. The greatest era of the Welsh harp was the sixteenth century, when Tollein and Aneurin lived and sang, and the gentle Llywarch Hen won the hearts of the people. No records have survived of these early days, and Dr. Lloyd Williams did not go further back than his examples than the so-called national melodies published by the Parrys and by Edward Jones during the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These melodies were collected from the playing of the harpists who stored in their memories tunes that had been handed down from father to son.

It was now believed, said Dr. Lloyd Williams, that careful research might reveal the existence of hundreds of beautiful folk songs, the collection of which might prove a valuable monument to the history and traditions of the Welsh people. Many of these old tunes are, of course, in the Dorian mode, from which mode may be derived the peculiar sing-song delivery of Welsh preachers, a delivery known in Welsh as "hwy." The phrases used by these preachers resemble the wording of some of the old folk songs, and these folk songs, the finest examples were to be found in the "Penillion," characteristic of North Wales, the singing of which still forms a striking feature of Welsh songs.

Dr. H. Walford Davies followed, very appropriately, with a very interesting paper on "Euphony and Folk Music," in which he traced a close connection between various attributes of music and other human activities. He pointed out the connection between speech and music, showing how in both modes of expression, loudness or softness of tone, a rise or fall of pitch, or a hastening or slackening of pace were used to express emotion and emotional thought. When this comparison is pursued, with regard to rhythm, many interesting speculations arise. A likeness at once suggests itself between musical rhythm, speech rhythm, and dance rhythm, and the student of antiquity harks back to the ceremonials of classic times when all these forms of rhythms were united in religious and other ceremonies.

Dr. Walford Davies claimed that euphony, both with regard to melody and harmony, was peculiarly a property of music. As many as 30 distinct tones could be heard in one second, he said, and correlated into what he ventured to call a unit of musical thought. It is possible that students of speech-values and lovers of the beautiful art of speech, where the intervals are finer and more delicate than any that have yet been achieved by any instrument manufactured by man, might protest against this contention and claim that the enharmonies of speech were just as numerous, though only to be detected by an exceptionally exact ear.

Dr. Walford Davies must meet with sympathetic agreement when he pleads that the simpler euphonies should become as much a commonplace of education as the multiplication table, and that these euphonies should be taught to children in every school. When an understanding of these natural sounds and symbols is more widespread the gate may be open to a wider field of knowledge, especially when taken in conjunction with the increasing interest in folk music, and with the scheme for collecting rural lore, recently organized by the Welsh department of the Board of Education, with Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B., at its head.

EDUCATION IN THE
PHILIPPINES

The Language Problem

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of October 15, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—The problem of extending the use of the English language in the public schools of the Philippines is given thorough attention by Luther B. Bewley, director of education for the Philippine Islands, in his recently published annual report. Mr. Bewley says:

"Undoubtedly the most interesting problem that the Bureau of Education has been confronted with is the introduction of the English language into all parts of the Philippine Islands with the intention of making it the common language of the people. This problem has not been undertaken with the simple idea of teaching the Filipino youth to understand English, but it has been undertaken with the idea of making English the medium of expression on the street and in the home, as well as in the classroom, in the school shop, and on the school playground."

"Probably the greatest unifying factor and the most potent of political union in every country is a common national language. English is more appropriate as a national language than any other because it is the best suited for communication with the outside world. The most appropriate textbooks for school use are written in English, and practically the entire field of literature is open to those who know English. The Bureau of Education has always emphasized the importance of the use of English as the common language in the Philippine Islands."

"It was with the establishment of public schools that the organized effort to teach the English language was started. Teachers from America were brought to these islands, and their mission was to serve the best interests of the people by giving them popular education and by assisting them in the development of a nation with an adequate language as the common medium of expression. Today not only Americans but also thousands of Filipinos teach English and use English as the sole medium of instruction in the public schools."

"Those who seek employment have come to realize that a knowledge of English is of the utmost importance. Government and business offices usually give preference to those who are versed in the tongue which is fast becoming the commercial language of the world. Many professional men who are not familiar with the English language have openly and repeatedly expressed the feeling that they are handicapped in the battle of life. Many pupils of schools where only Spanish is taught are attending classes outside where they can learn English."

"During the last school year, renewed emphasis was placed on instruction in English; more stress was laid on oral language work, which naturally precedes written work; and greater enthusiasm was aroused in the cultivation of better reading habits. Great care was taken to have American teachers handle as much of the English work in the high schools as was possible, in order to insure more accurate diction, better usage, and better pronunciation. Today English is considered the most important single subject of study in the public schools. The general office and the division offices have put forth great efforts during the last year to make English courses more practical and more provocative of good results."

"A definite step has been taken to encourage greater use of school libraries and to stimulate reading by employing in a few high schools a teacher-librarian who devotes much of her time to library work. As a result the libraries function more properly; and the books reach many more readers—both students and outsiders. This has been followed by the establishment of traveling libraries which are composed of good supplementary reading books. There are now 142 traveling libraries, of which number 84 are for primary grades, 50 are for intermediate grades, and eight are for secondary schools."

"Every year more and more Filipino young men who are products of the public schools, and who are strong in the belief that English should be the national language, are being appointed to high government positions and are entering business on a larger scale. The members of the Philippine Independence Commission to the United States carried their message to the congressional committees on the Philippines in English. Reports on these hearings have been widely distributed and show clearly to what extent English has taken hold and how well it is being used by the exponents of Filipino ideals. It was chiefly through the efforts of Second Assistant Director of Education Camilo Osias, who was with the commission, that the work of the Bureau of Education was presented to many audiences in the United States as well as to the joint congressional committee on the Philippines and to the committee on insular affairs of the House of Representatives."

"In no other official acts of the government as in the official acts of the Philippine Independence Commission, and in no other documents as in those presented by the Philippine Independence Commission, has English been given so much sanction as the basis of public-school instruction."

"In the nineteenth annual report of the Director of Education, the progress made in the use of English in the Philippine Islands was discussed at some length, and then the following prophecy was made: 'The handwriting is on the wall: English is destined to become the official language of a early date.'"

THE HOME FORUM

An Autumn Study

The sunshine of the autumn afternoons is faintly tawny, and the long rays by the wayside takes from it a tawny undertone. Some other color than the green of each separate blade, it gathered, lies among the bunches, a little, perhaps like the hue of the narrow-pointed leaves of the reeds. It is caught only for a moment, and looked at steadily it goes. Among the grass, the hawkweeds, one or two dandelions, and a stray buttercup, all yellow, favor the illusion. By the bushes there is a double row of pale buff bryony leaves; these, too, help to increase the sense of a secondary color.

The atmosphere holds the beams, and abstracts from them their white brilliance. They come slower with a drowsy light, which casts a less defined shadow of the still oaks. The yellow and brown leaves in the oaks, in the elms, and the beeches, in their turn affect the rays, and retouch them with their own hue. An immaterial mist across the fields looks like a cloud of light hovering on the stubble; the light itself made visible.

The tawnyness is indistinct, it haunts the sunshine, and is not to be fixed, any more than you can say where it begins and ends in the complexion of a brunette. Almost too large for their cups, the acorns have a shade of the same hue now before they come brown. As it withers, the many-pointed leaf of the white bryony and the bine as it shrivels, in like manner, do their part. The white thistle-down, which stays on the bursting thistles because there is no wind to waft it away, reflects it; the white is pushed aside by the color that the stained sunbeams bring.

Pale yellow tawny on the wheat-ribs becomes a deeper yellow; broad roofs of old red tiles smoulder under it. What can you call it but tawnyness?—the earth sunburnt once more at harvest time. Sunburnt and brown—for it deepens into brown. Brown partridges and pheasants, at a distance brown, their long necks stretched in front and long tails behind gleaming in the stubble. Brown thrushes just venturing to sing again. Brown clover hayricks; the bloom on the third crop yonder, which was recently a bright color, is fast turning brown, too.

Here and there a thin layer of brown leaves rustles under foot. The scaling bark on the lower part of the tree trunks is brown. Dry dock stems, fallen branches, the very shadows, are not black, but brown. With red hips and haws, red bryony and woodbine berries, these together cause the sense rather than the actual experience of a tawny tint. It is pleasant; but the sunbeams come so soon, and then after the trees are in shadow beneath, the yellow spots at the tops of the elms still receive the light from the west a few moments longer.—From "Nature Near London," by Richard Jefferies.

In the Thames Valley

But far away, I think, in the Thames valley,
The silent river glides by flowery banks;
And birds sing sweetly in branches that arch an alley
Of cloistered trees, moss-grown in their ancient ranks.
Where if a light air stray,
'Tis laden with hum of bees and scent of may.

—Robert Bridges.

"Everybody Knew Job Terry"

Friday, Nov. 14th. We were now well to the westward of the Cape and were changing our course to the northward as much as we dared, since the strong south-west winds, which prevailed then, carried us in towards Patagonia. At two, P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard beam, and at four we made it out to be a large ship, steering our course, under single reefed topsails. We at that time had shaken the reefs out of our topsails, as the wind was lighter, and set the main top-gallant sail. . . . He ran down for us, and answered our hail as the whale-ship, New England, of Poughkeepsie, one hundred and twenty days from New York. Our captain gave our name, and added, ninety-two days from Boston. They then had a little conversation about longitude, in which they found that they could not agree. The ship fell astern, and continued in sight during the night. Toward morning, the wind having become light, we crossed our royal and sky-sail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails, fore and aft. The "spouter," as the sailors call a whale-ship, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to. About half-past seven their whale-boat came alongside, and Captain Job Terry sprang on board, a man known in every port and by every vessel in the Pacific ocean.

"Don't you know Job Terry?" I thought everybody knew Job Terry," said a green-hand, who came in the boat, to me, when I asked him about his captain. He was indeed a singular man. He was six feet high, wore thick, cow-hide boots, and brown coat and trousers, and, except a sun-burnt complexion, had not the slightest appearance of a sailor; yet he had been forty years in the whale trade, and, as he said himself, had owned ships, built ships, and sailed ships. His boat's crew were a pretty raw set, just out of the bush, and as the sailor's phrase is, "hadn't got the hayseed out of their hair." Captain Terry convinced our captain that our reckoning was a little off, and, having spent the day on board, put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles astern. He began a "yarn" when he came aboard, which lasted, with but little intermission, for four hours. It was all about himself, and the Peruvian government, and the Dublin frigate, and Lord James Townshend, and President Jackson, and the ship Ann McKim of Baltimore. It would probably never have come to an end, had not a good breeze sprung up, which sent him off to his own vessel. One of the lads who came in his boat, a thoroughly countrified-looking fellow, seemed to care very little about the vessel, rigging, or anything else, but went round looking at the live stock, and leaned over the pluck-stay, and he wished he was back again tending his father's pigs.

At eight o'clock we altered our course to the northward, bound for Juan Fernandez. This day we saw the last of the albatrosses, which had been our companions a great part of the time off the Cape. I had been interested in the bird from descriptions which I had read of it, and was not at all disappointed. . . . Their long, flapping wings, long legs, and large, staring eyes, give them a very peculiar appearance. They look well on the wing; but one of the finest sights that I have ever seen, was an albatross asleep upon the water, during a calm, off Cape Horn, when a heavy sea was running. There being no breeze, the surface of the water was unbroken, but a long, heavy swell was rolling, and we saw the fellow, all white, directly ahead of us, asleep upon the waves, with his head under his wing; now rising on the top of a huge billow, and then falling slowly until he was lost in the hollow between. He was undisturbed for some time, until the noise of our bows, gradually approaching, roused him, when, lifting his head, he stared upon us for a moment, and then spread his wide wings and took his flight. . . . Richard Henry Dana, Jr., in "Two Years Before the Mast."

Recollections of Authors

The gift of reading aloud really well is rare. There are few people who can be listened to without an effort. My father was certainly one of them, for when he was reading one got quite absorbed in the story, though one's hands were busy with something else. He had books worthy of his talent, for the novels of both Dickens and Thackeray were then being published in monthly parts. The day of their coming out was awaited with the utmost eagerness by all classes of people. Some liked Dickens best, some were worshippers of Thackeray. I think we all admired Dickens. My father and stepmother were especially struck with his beautiful short stories, such as "A Christmas Carol" and "The Chimes." I remember Papa reading out "A Christmas Carol" for the first time, so short, and so pervaded from beginning to end with beauty and pathos, it seemed like a



"Boys Climbing a Tree," by Goya

An Estimate of Goya

The strong men of the troublous times of the eighteenth century were the revolutionaries and reformers, and as was inevitable, they sprang from the people. Rousseau, Robespierre, Napoleon, these were the forces that directed the movement, the effect of which was to make itself felt from one end of Europe to the other. Goya was a revolutionary. He lived under four kings of Spain. He was elected a member of the Academia de San Fernando in the reign of Charles III; Charles IV appointed him "Pintor de Camara del Rey;" he took the oath of allegiance to Joseph Buonaparte and painted the usurper's portrait; Ferdinand VII . . . condemned the man but pardoned the artist and received him as a member of the new court. Critical opinion condones Goya's flexible patriotism by the fact that "it was a period of national disaster," and that "national calamity was not altered by these trivialities."

Goya, we are reminded, was a revolutionary; he was also a pitiless, if quizzical, onlooker at the life of the Madrid Court. It was a simple matter to him to transfer his allegiance from the Bourbons to Joseph Buonaparte, and it was even more simple to welcome Ferdinand VII to the throne. "What did such changes matter in years of irretrievable ruin?" writes C. Gascoigne Hartley, in "A Record of Spanish Painting." The question may be left to the individual to answer according to his own fancy. And if Goya was, as some will find, an opportunist, a political weathercock, and a moral Vicar of Bray, as an artist he was a great reformative force. Alternately an idealist and a realist, he fought with all the social forces and against the academic standards of the school commanded by David and Mengs, destroying the debased conventions of painting and freeing the brush from the domination of a clique. A national artist "par excellence," he gave lasting form to the sentiments, customs and conditions of his country.—From "Goya," by Albert F. Calvert.

Lamb Discourses of Sun-Dials

I was born, and passed the first seven years of my life, in the Temple. Its church, its halls, its gardens, its fountain, its river, I had almost said—for in those young years, what was this thing of rivers to me but a stream that watered our pleasant places?—these are my oldest recollections. I repeat, to this day, no verses to myself more frequently, or with kindlier emotion, than those of Spenser where he speaks of this spot.

There when they came, whereas those
Brick towers,
The which on Themmes brode aged
Back doth ride,
Where now the studious lawyers have
Their bowers,

Rainbow

I saw the lovely arch
Of rainbow span the sky,
In bright-ringed solitude
The showery foliage gone
One lovely moment,
And the bow was gone.
—Walter De La Mare

Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE man in the street, when he first learns of Christian Science, is apt to ponder over the term idea as used in Christian Science to express the true identity of man and the universe and their relationship to infinite Spirit. Perhaps, accustomed as he has been to regard the material and finite as the real and tangible, he wonders whether the term is not a bit illusive and visionary, and whether in exchanging the old concept of man and the universe as material and finite for the new and true concept of creation as spiritual idea, he is not exchanging the real for the fanciful. But he soon learns that, because idea is inseparable from Principle, and the one eternal Mind, the divine Principle of all existence, includes within itself all substance, far from exchanging through Christian Science the real for the fanciful, he is rather finding, in place of the former fanciful and illusive ideals, the only real.

One of the definitions of the word "idea" is "a real likeness or representation," and this definition is especially pertinent in the light of the revelation of Christian Science, in which man and the universe is recognized as the compound idea, or the "real likeness or representation" of the one divine Principle, God. It follows, of course, that the "real likeness or representation," the idea, partakes of the nature and quality of its Principle, and this one Principle being infinite Spirit, the idea, or manifestation, is spiritual, and never material. The idea is self-evidently inseparable from its Principle; it derives its power, its ability and capability, from infinite Spirit, and only from infinite Spirit, for it has its very being in this one divine Principle. It will be seen, therefore, how accurate is the term "idea" as used in Christian Science to define creation, or God's reflection. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains on page 502 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God. There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected. These ideas range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God."

Now all will admit that self-knowledge is a prerequisite to spiritual progress. And just so long as mortals continue to look upon objects of their own material conception, and delude themselves into the belief that these material objects are the "sons and daughters of God," just so long will they find their way filled with stumbling blocks. To find his true identity of being, man must recognize himself as one with and inseparable from his creative Principle,—the idea of infinite Spirit. To imagine that man, the image and likeness of infinite Spirit, could possibly be physique, would be to express total ignorance of spiritual law and of the divine, creative Principle. The so-called physical or mortal is but the objective state of mortal mind, the supposed opposite to the divine Mind, which is the only real. The mortal or material is essentially limited and finite; Spirit is forever infinite, and consequently the idea of Spirit is infinite. The activity or manifestation of Spirit is spiritual idea, and in proportion as man recognizes himself as the idea, or activity, of Spirit, divine Mind, he is proving null and void the misnamed laws of matter which would bind and limit the possibilities of those who give mistaken allegiance to these false laws.

An individual loosens himself from the false shackles of material sense only by finding his true identity of being as the spiritual idea of immortal Mind. Mrs. Eddy declares this spiritual identity in her answer to the question, "What is man?" on page 475 of Science and Health, from which the following passage is quoted: "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality undervived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

This recognition of man's true identity at once sets a man free to fulfill his natural function as the activity of infinite Spirit. Man as "the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness" is of course identified with the fullness and completeness of Deity, finding all-sufficiency in the one infinite Mind in which he has his being. To quote again from Science and Health, "Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God." (Page 516.) The idea of the complete and perfect Mind inevitably reflects in quality the completeness and perfection of that Mind. As man is recognized, then, as the compound idea of infinite Spirit, it will be seen how supremely simple is true being,—how far removed from the enigma of mortal existence. Instead of the network of human com-

plexities and perplexities, man finds that, as the divine idea of infinite Spirit, he is perpetually sustained and maintained by the very law in which he has his being. Man's whole duty as spiritual idea is thus seen to be to reflect the infinite qualities of Spirit, and since the idea has no power apart from Spirit, it is utterly powerless to do otherwise. Because idea reflects spiritually the infinite power of its omnipotent Principle, its very being is itself the fulfillment of the divine law of its Principle, God. There is thus no possibility of failure or limitation, because as the divine idea, man has his being eternally in the realm of limitless Mind. As Jesus, the master Metaphysician, declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what things soever the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Man, as the idea or reflection of the Father-Mother God, inevitably fulfills the law of his divine Principle. Hence he is complete and whole eternally.

To Him Who Sang of Venice

To him who sang of Venice, and revealed
How Wealth and Glory clustered in
her streets,
And poised her marble domes with
wondrous skill,
We send these tributes, plundered from
the sea.
These many-colored, variegated forms
Sail to our rougher shores, and rise
and fall
To the deep music of the Atlantic
wave.
Such spoils we capture where the
rain-bows drop
Melting in ocean. Here are broderies
strange,
Wrought by the sea-nymphs from
their golden hair,
And wove by moonlight. Gently turn
the leaf.
From narrow cells, scooped in the
rocks, we take
These fairy textures, lightly moored
at morn.
Down sunny slopes, outstretching to
the deep,
We roam at noon, and gather shapes
like these.
Note now the painted webs from
verdurous isles
Festooned and spangled in sea-caves,
and say
What hues of land can rival tints like
those,
Torn from the scarfs and gonfalons of
kings
Who dwell beneath the waters.
Such our Gift
Culled from a margin of the Western
World,
And offered unto Genius in the old
—James T. Fields.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Brewers' Effort to Help

WHAT the brewers think about prohibition is bound to have some interest in a country where the liquor question has attracted as much attention to itself as it has in the United States. Certainly the brewers are in a position to give first-hand information on the subject. What they say should even be of value, if it is offered, as they say it is, in the hope of assisting "in the rightful solution of a great problem and the advancement of the cause of temperance and morality." In fact, just this aim is asserted in devoting the most recent year book of the United States Brewers Association to the story of prohibition in this country. The brewers are declared to be no longer militant factors in the situation. They are held up as no longer even able to direct the forces that are organizing to secure political action favorable to the liquor interest. The Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and the Supreme Court decisions sustaining the constitutionality of these laws are said to have taken from them the business which they have felt bound to defend in the past, and their year book, they say, is therefore to be regarded as helpful information rather than as a plea on behalf of their trade.

All this might be well enough as preface if the rest of the pamphlet did not so consistently tend to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the early statements. The information which the brewers offer in the hope that it will aid in the rightful solution of a great problem certainly should not be taken as an unbiased statement of the facts. Its account of the rise of the brewing industry in the United States deals with beer as "a light, sparkling beverage, practically non-intoxicating," when the fact is that, in the view of the framers of the law, as well as of many experts upon the subject, beer is to be classed with intoxicants. In the year book's discussion of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the effort of the league to influence legislation in the states and the nation is denounced as autocratic, regardless of the obvious fact that only as majority public opinion grew to support the organization could legislators be induced to lend a willing ear to its arguments. The year book attributes the final passage of the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Act to a Congress "firmly in the clutch of the Anti-Saloon League," but neglects to explain that the only possible reason why an unwilling Congress should follow the league's bidding was the Congressmen's discovery that the voters in their districts wanted just what the league was demanding. The year book cites the methods of dealing with the liquor evil in overseas countries as if they left nothing to be desired, whereas the very citations show that these methods can, at best, merely diminish the evil, and not eradicate it. The year book's press symposium on the subject of prohibition quotes only editorial utterances in disfavor of the policy, regardless of the fact that press comment representing hundreds of thousands of readers in the United States has steadfastly supported the anti-liquor view. The year book presents the results of local-option balloting as showing striking pluralities in favor of the liquor side, but neglects to explain that most of this apparent reversal of sentiment took place when national prohibition had already superseded the local option policy, and when great bodies of voters rightly regarded the local option law as a dead letter.

But if all this betokens rather too much of bias to be accounted useful information—except, indeed, so far as the disclosure of bias is useful in itself—what shall be said of the brewers' use of the Rev. Charles Stelzle's concession, in his Outlook article of June 2, last, to the effect that while prohibition has made workingmen sober, and has been of great benefit to workingmen as a whole, another result has been that "these same sober workingmen have become clearer-minded agitators of unrest, because they not only think more keenly and more deeply about their jobs but also about their general economic prospects." The brewers hold this up as a very damaging admission. Whatever the worker may have gained in physical and mental efficiency, they say, "this individual benefit would be more than offset by the discontent and rebellion . . . which is unmistakably attributable to prohibition." These are the brewers' exact words. But can the brewers realize what they really mean? Nothing less, of course, than that the brewers believe the country would be better off by keeping its workmen constantly under a sufficient degree of alcoholic stupefaction to prevent them from becoming "clear-minded agitators of unrest," than by allowing them to reach a state of clear-mindedness wherein they would be capable of thinking clearly and deeply about their jobs and even of their own economic prospects. Which is better, American workers in the quietude and docility of perpetual alcoholic befuddlement, or in the unrest that goes with the clear-minded capacity to think and plan? The brewers have now expressed their preferences in the matter.

But while they seem to condone the befuddlement of the workers of the country in order that there shall be a minimization of unrest, they are apparently setting themselves in opposition to the saloon because of its tendency to promote insobriety. The fight for sobriety has been going on, for over 100 years, they say, and they have little doubt that "a great majority of the people want this to be the soberest nation in the world." But the saloon has always been "a drink shop" depending mainly upon the sale of the "potent" liquors which have been, in the view of the brewers, the cause of intoxication. Now the brewers are sure that "the great majority of men and women in this country are opposed to the saloon as an institution." But whither does their logic lead them? They would have us understand that saloons should be done away with because they tend to promote insobriety. They would have us believe that the menace to public morals and well-being lies in "potent" liquors only. They would persuade us that mild wines and beer are to be regarded as "practically non-intoxicating,"

or even as "actual antidotes to intemperance." Yet surely they can hardly forget that the drink bill of the United States under a liquor régime has been in overwhelming proportion for beer rather than for "potent" liquors. Or that the dispensing of beer is impracticable except with a more extensive establishment than a hip pocket or a bootleg. What else are the brewers doing than arguing the saloons out of existence on the basis of no necessity for "potent" liquors, and arguing them back again on the basis of the necessity of means for dispensing beer and light wine? And if the brewers really believe in alcoholic befuddlement of the country's workers as the safest means of preventing unrest, why any argument at all for doing away with saloons?

The Throne of Greece

THE official announcement from Athens to the effect that the vacant throne of Greece will be offered to Prince Paul, third son of the former King Constantine, will probably leave Greece as unmoved as it certainly does the rest of the world. For considerably more than three years now, the Crown in Greece has been a negligible quantity, as far as the destinies of the country were concerned. King Alexander, who succeeded his father, Constantine, on the latter's banishment by the allied powers, in the July of 1917, never made any serious efforts to realize his position as titular head of the Greek Nation. On the contrary, his conduct, from first to last, appears to have been such as to render it almost impossible that his occupancy of the throne should be regarded as a permanent settlement; whilst it undoubtedly opened the door to well-nigh unlimited intrigue on the part of Constantine and his adherents.

At best, the arrangement was, of course, a compromise. Prince Alexander was chosen by the Allies to occupy the throne, three years ago, because of all the Greek princes he was supposed to be least hostile to the allied cause. No one imagined that he was a convinced supporter of the Venelist policy. When, indeed, this chapter of the story comes to be written, if it ever is written, the probabilities are that it will reveal a wholly new vista of patience and statesmanship on the part of the Greek Premier. Mr. Veniselos, on several occasions, has avowed his belief that, at the present stage of her development, a limited monarchy, rather than a republic, is the better form of government for Greece, and no one has labored more patiently or more devotedly to serve and safeguard the throne of Greece than has Mr. Veniselos. In this task he has never had the cooperation, but, almost invariably, the opposition of the Crown itself. It is an opposition which began years ago in Crete, when Mr. Veniselos, so largely responsible for the great work of freeing that island from the Turk, refused to submit to the autocratic government of Prince George of Greece, brother of Constantine, who had been appointed High Commissioner of the island by the powers. King George never forgot the fact that Mr. Veniselos won on that occasion, and that his own son threw up his position and retired to Paris. Nevertheless, so generally was the young Cretan lawyer recognized, even eleven years ago, as the strong man of his day that King George, in 1909, at a time when revolution was threatening on all sides and his throne was actually tottering, swallowed his pride sufficiently to invite Mr. Veniselos to come to Athens "to advise the ministry."

Well, Mr. Veniselos came, of course, and carried all before him, and then when the people clamored for revolution, involving, as it most certainly would have, the overthrow of the dynasty, Mr. Veniselos calmly risked his own popularity in supporting the King, insisting upon reform rather than revolution as the way out. One of his first acts, indeed, was to reinstate the Crown Prince Constantine, as he then was, in his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

That year was the great turning point in the history of the throne of Greece. Until then the position of the Crown had been precarious to the last degree. The tragic failure of the war with Turkey in 1897 and the régime of corruption and mismanagement which followed it had reduced the credit of the Crown, in the eyes of the Greek people, to a very low ebb indeed. Mr. Veniselos, when he took the reins of government in 1910, made the rehabilitation of the monarchy one of his chief concerns. His method, however, was very far indeed from being that of the orthodox royalist. Caring nothing for mere popularity himself, he did not seek mere popularity for the Crown. By good government and good statesmanship, he determined to make Greece contented and great, reckoning, and justly, that no surer way existed of establishing the throne on a sure foundation.

And so, every year that passed, the King and his house gained in favor with the Greek people. Years of failure and misgovernment were forgotten, and the end of the Second Balkan War found Constantine, who had succeeded his father, occupying a position of quite remarkable popularity with his people. Then came the onset of the great war, and the rest of the story is all too well known. Mr. Veniselos continued to labor for the dynasty in the same way that he had labored for it all along, namely, by laboring for the greatness of Greece. The smoldering opposition, however, which had always existed at court against the great Cretan was fanned into flame by the stanch opposition of Mr. Veniselos to the pro-German policy of King Constantine and his consort, and, at last, the difference between them widened into an open breach. Mr. Veniselos went to Salonika, and the great cleavage in the nation was definitely recognized.

From the moment, however, that it became clear that the Crown was irreconcilably opposed to the policy of Mr. Veniselos, the Crown ceased to have any important place in the national outlook, and became simply a rallying point for all those influences and interests from which Greece had been delivered, several years before, by the devoted labors of Mr. Veniselos. The banishment of King Constantine, in 1917, and the succession of Alexander brought about, at one stroke, the reunion of the country, and the definite participation of Greece in the great war on the side of the Allies. But, as far as the throne was concerned, it did no more than save it nominally as

an institution. Whether or not it should still be maintained is for Greece alone to decide. In any event, the accession of Prince Paul, still only a boy, could mean no more than the maintenance of an institution, the power of which would be purely nominal, and the influence of which, for the present at any rate, could be of little or no practical importance as a factor in framing the destiny of the country.

When Mr. Lansing Writes a Book

IT HAS been stated, perhaps often, that anyone who writes at all, or who has ever written, is capable of producing at least one "good story." The theory is, no doubt, that in the experience of all persons there is enough of interesting commonplace, or enough of imagery, to furnish the groundwork for a readable volume, based on either fact or fancy. Possibly it is this assurance which has prompted Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State of the United States, to write a book. Surely no one would doubt that he has at hand the materials for an intensely interesting and engrossing contribution. At the moment, assuming that his plan is to publish, in some form, his personal diary compiled during his stay in Paris as one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, it might be a safe forecast that, had his book been offered to the public a few weeks prior to the close of the political campaign, it would have proved to be one of "the six best sellers" of the year.

Mr. Lansing has remained discreetly silent since his retirement from the Cabinet, in February last. Through all the months during which the Senate was struggling with the Peace Treaty and its appended League of Nations Covenant, as well as throughout all the weeks of a bitter political campaign, when varied and conflicting interpretations of some of the provisions of the Treaty have been made by its proponents and its opponents, he, although possibly able to interpret the intent of disputed clauses more clearly than some of its friends or many of its critics, has refrained from saying anything, at least publicly, which might lend aid or comfort to either side. Mr. Lansing went to Paris, unquestionably, with the full confidence of President Wilson. Himself familiar with the vexing intricacies of international law and with the political traditions of his own country, he was popularly regarded, even by the President's warmest friends and admirers, as the "safety-clutch" on the delegation. His previous achievements had convinced the people of the United States of his unfailing conservatism, tempered always by clear-sightedness and a sane vision. Whether or not Mr. Lansing retained the unquestioning confidence of Mr. Wilson throughout all the long months of deliberation at the peace table has never been publicly revealed.

Those persons in the United States and elsewhere who have kept somewhat closely in touch with recent political and partisan affairs, and more particularly with the public discussions of the League of Nations issue, may have taken note of the fact, perhaps more or less significant, that neither Mr. Lansing nor the two other lay members of the American peace delegation have seen fit to enter a public defense of the League, at least in so far as the undertakings proposed for their own country are concerned. It has no doubt been observed, at the same time, that those Cabinet members who claim the continued confidence of the President have, without exception, interposed individual defenses. Possibly Mr. Lansing has not been invited to appear as an advocate in behalf of the Covenant, and it is commendable that his tact and modesty, if not a very proper regard for an implied pledge to keep inviolate, at least for the time being, state secrets of which he gained knowledge as a diplomatist and confidential adviser, have caused him to remain silent. He is perhaps able to realize, as others may have suspected, that the theory of "open covenants, openly arrived at," has never, thus far, been projected far beyond the theoretical stage.

The statement has been made, often, that a comprehensive and inclusive history of no period can be written contemporaneously. If this is true of eras of peace and times of war, perhaps it is true also of peace conferences and peace treaties. The attractive advance notices of Mr. Lansing's book arouse interest, possibly as much because of what is withheld as because of what is promised, which, after all, is little more than that he is to write the book.

Ha'pence

TWO or three decades ago, when the "penny-in-the-slot machine" first began to make its appearance in Great Britain; when the opportunity first began to be offered to the passer-by, in all manner of public places, to do business with these silent salesmen, who always took the money, and sometimes delivered the goods, there must have been some discerning people who recognized the fact that if the increase of such machines was very rapid the circulation of the ubiquitous penny would be quite considerably disturbed. A penny, once placed in a penny-in-the-slot machine, remained there, along with many brethren, until the collector came by with his fresh assortment of goods, and opened the doors to freedom. For days and even weeks at a time, hundreds of thousands of pence were withdrawn in this way from circulation.

However, as a matter of fact, nothing very serious seems to have happened until the introduction of the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. Then was there an invasion indeed! So popular were the new meters from the first, especially in working-class districts, that great numbers of them were installed, with the result that the penny-in-the-slot gas salesman must have quickly outnumbered all the other penny-in-the-slot salesmen put together. Now, in the big towns this did not so much matter. The gas man was for ever on his rounds emptying meters and returning the pence to circulation. But in the villages and outlying country districts, the dearth of pence often became so acute that cash trade at the village shop threatened to be brought almost to a standstill, and often a hurried call would have to be sent to the district gas office for an official to come and raise

the siege. In process of time, of course, came the adjustment. More pence were put into circulation, and the days of the penny shortage became past history.

Today, in England, especially throughout the great London district, there is a ha'penny shortage, in a way much more acute, because much more sudden, than the penny shortage of some ten or twelve years ago. It all happened, indeed, almost overnight, when a general rise in fares on railways, busses, trams, and tubes caused the displacement of the penny from its previously unchallenged position as the unit. Where once the penny reigned supreme three-ha'pence reigned in its stead, and the ha'penny was not equal to the demand. Previous to this change, it had made itself useful in many different ways. It had been invaluable in the purchase of evening papers and some morning papers, whilst it was wont to represent, especially in the days before the war, the "gilt on the ginger bread" for many tradesmen in fixing their prices. It quite frequently helped the penny out in a bus fare or a railway fare, and it reigned absolutely supreme at the "old Bazaar."

Never before, however, has it been obliged to occupy such a prominent position as it at present occupies throughout the country, and it is undoubtedly justified in demanding, as it is doing, that the Royal Mint should come to its rescue, and that without delay.

Of course, in the very early days of its long history, the ha'penny could never have been placed in its present position. For in the days of the Conqueror, for instance, if a man needed a ha'penny to complete a payment or for any other purpose, he simply cut a penny in two, and so supplied himself. By the same simple process he would, once again, divide the halfpenny, and, lo, he was supplied with two farthings. It was not, indeed, until the reign of Henry I that halfpence, or ha'pence, as, of course, they are always called, and farthings, became part of the regular coinage.

Editorial Notes

IT is, of course, a pretty quarrel, this little dispute between the Poles and the Lithuanians anent Vilna, Suwalki, and Augustowo. The Poles, it is understood, are in Vilna enjoying the proverbial benefits of possession, while the delegates of the Council of Ambassadors are in Suwalki seeking to untie the troublesome Gordian knot. If one studies maps closely, however, it is seen that historic Lithuania, as it existed in 1772, before the partition of Poland, included almost the whole of the province of Suwalki, except one-sixth of the district of Augustowo. Lithuania today, however, corresponds roughly to six provinces, one of which is Vilna, and these cover a far greater territory than would be comprised under the name of ethnographic Lithuania. Such an ethnographic state would be too small, probably, to maintain its political and economic independence of Germany. Thus, the Lithuanians insist upon their much more extensive historic frontiers. But there comes the rub. There are so many Poles included in this big belt that even a Solomon in all his wisdom might not reach a satisfactory solution of the points at issue concerning this Tom Tiddler's ground.

SO MANY contradictory statements have been made with regard to the coal supply in the United States that the public now pays little attention to them. Various reports from government sources, however, indicate that there will be coal for a while longer, and that the people need not be alarmed over the situation. As a matter of fact, an inspector of the United States Bureau of Mines recently investigated the coal resources of Utah, and found there two mines of bituminous coal in beds of such great thickness that their exhaustibility was considered to be hardly within the range of calculation. He declared these beds the thickest of the kind in the country. It seems reasonable to expect that coal will be utilized for heat and power for many years to come, though conservation measures to insure against waste and to bring about a larger development of hydro-electric power are likely to lessen the demands upon the coal mines.

THE island of Jamaica, in the British West Indies, rich in natural resources and active in trade, is awakening to a realization of the importance of good roads. The advent of the automobile has had much to do in the development of an agitation which now promises valuable results. The system of modern highways which it is proposed to build will mean the speedy development of parts of the island now more or less neglected because of their practical inaccessibility. Completion of a radial system of good roads would undoubtedly be followed by a general adoption of the motor truck for conveying the products to the sea. The increased speed and efficiency thus acquired would tend to promote larger production, and thereby increase the wealth of this already industrious island.

FORTY protesting Englishmen are credited with the intention of sailing from England in quest of an island home in the South Seas, where they can be free from fiscal oppression. Most of them are said to be clubmen, while the schooner, of these political pilgrims will sail the Spanish Main rigged up with all the comforts of a club on Piccadilly. The leader believes that their home will be on the Marquesas, familiar, more or less, through Robert Louis Stevenson's journeyings. It is a well-founded trait of protesting communities, however, that the conditions they would most like to escape are the very ones which they set up under the new régime. The proper time to adjudicate the latest refugees from oppression will be when they begin to impose the taxes necessary to meet the economic demands of the new colony.

AN INTERESTING reversal of the usual thing is apparent in the action of the New York employers who are "asking concessions by Labor by reason of a decrease in the price of commodities." They appear to be tactfully reminding Labor that there was a time, not many months ago, when it was Labor that was asking concessions, by reason of prices that were then steadily going up. If there is any rule applying in such matters, presumably it should work both ways.